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Eighteen  
Pages

## KEMALISTS INSIST ALL CAPITULATIONS MUST COME TO END

Turks to Argue That Country  
Must No Longer Be Ham-  
pered by Foreign Control

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Dec. 2 (By The Associated Press).—The question of Turkish capitulations is on the Near East conference program for discussion today. Ismet Pasha and his associates are preparing to make a hard fight to sustain the claim that the Kemal Government has successfully terminated the special privileges accorded to foreigners under the Constantinople régime.

The progress of the capitulations discussion at the conference is being watched with great interest at Ankara, as the more extreme Nationalists insist that the privileges have been so galling to Turkey that the country will never again submit to such a brand of inferiority to the western powers.

The Nationalists spokesmen will attempt to prove to the conference that all capitulations have been waived by the Ankara Government, that Turkey must no longer be hampered by foreign control of her customs and financial affairs and that the necessity no longer exists for foreign consular courts to administer justice to other nationals living in Turkey.

Rival Claims for Port

The Ottoman debt was also a topic to be called up today.

When Bulgaria and Greece were presenting rival claims for the possession of Dedeagatch, Miss Stancioff, acting as spokesman for Mr. Stambouliski, Premier of Bulgaria, said in French: "Bulgaria has only two ports on the Black Sea and no outlet southward. Greece has stores of ports. Surely she can spare us one."

Mr. Venizelos interrupted with great earnestness: "God Almighty Himself placed Greece with water all around her. Please don't blame me for that."

Lord Curzon and other delegates who understood French laughed heartily. Mr. Stambouliski joined in their mirth when Miss Stancioff explained what Mr. Venizelos had said.

A former United States Senator, James Hamilton Lewis, left here today, declaring he was convinced the Turkish oil question would be considered at the coming Brussels conference rather than in Lausanne. He will go to Belgium to look after the interests of the American concessionaires whom he represents.

Russian Delegates Arrive

Georgi Tchitcherine, the Russian Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Divany, member of the presidential council of the Federation of Caucasian Republics, and their companions reached Lausanne at eight o'clock last night, after six days on trains between Moscow and Switzerland. The railway station was closed and more guards surrounded the Bolshevik envoys as they made their way to the waiting automobiles that Lausanne had been asked to furnish for all the other delegates combined.

Mr. Tchitcherine refused to say whether he would personally attend the session of the conference on Monday, when the climax of the negotiations will be reached and the discussion begun of what is to be done with the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The Russians were indignant that their request for full participation in the conference has not been granted, but despite this it is generally believed that Mr. Tchitcherine will attend the session and not trust the statement of Russia's position to Christian Rakovsky, Mr. Vorovsky or Mr. Midvany.

Russia wants to make the Black Sea a Russian lake; insists that it should be like the Great Lakes of North America, and would bar all warships except those of Turkey from the Straits which connect the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

Solution for Straits

Russia would give Turkey absolute control of all territory adjoining the Straits and allow Turkish warships to patrol the Straits to insure peace. Russia would abolish all international control commissions of every sort in Turkey and send home all international naval, military, and financial commissions which have been functioning in Constantinople.

Britain, France and Italy apparently have not agreed as yet on their program for handling the Straits question; their naval and military experts are holding constant sessions and discussing questions which are far more important to them than the routine matters which the commissions and sub-commissions are discussing daily with more or less publicity. There seems to be a fixed determination on the part of the great powers that Turkey shall never again be permitted to fortify the Straits or adjacent areas.

The Turks assert that such action would leave Turkey at the mercy of nations with great navies, and would in effect make Great Britain mistress of the Near East for the present at least. A prominent member of the conference, commenting on the situation privately, remarked laughingly: "The only way to settle the Straits problem satisfactorily would be to fill them in with the Balkan States."

## CHINA TO TAKE OVER TSINGTAO ON DEC. 10

PEKING, Dec. 2.—A communiqué issued yesterday, announcing that the Chinese commissioners had signed the Shantung agreement between China and Japan, said it had been decided to transfer the administration of Tsingtao on Dec. 10.

## Swiss Take Vote on a Capital Levy

By The Associated Press

Geneva, Dec. 2. SWITZERLAND is greatly interested today in an election which will decide whether a levy shall be made on capital to meet the Government's needs. The voting begins today and will conclude Sunday afternoon.

The bill would impose a levy of 25-35 per cent upon all fortunes of more than 80,000 marks (about \$100,000) and a heavier tax on larger estates.

## BERLIN STIRRED BY ALLIED FINES ON GERMAN CITIES

Constantine's Brother Charged  
With Disobeying Orders of  
His Superior Officer

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The allied demand that the towns of Passau and Ingolstadt pay fines of 500,000 gold marks each for attacks and insults to Captain Atkinson and Commandant Boucheux, the British and French officers of the Allied Armament Commission, while in discharge of their duties under the terms of the Versailles Treaty last month, has created a stir in Berlin. While responsible officials refused to comment on the incidents or the note, declaring they would have nothing to say at this time, it is known that Cabinet meetings have been called to consider the subject.

Meanwhile the vernacular press and public are bitter in their denunciation of the action of the Allies, as expressed in the note Raymond Poincaré handed to the German Ambassador in Paris yesterday. The "Vossische Zeitung" blames what it calls the "pacifists' demands at Versailles," and charges the insults and attacks on allied officers to "irresponsible persons," over whom the authorities have no control. The fact that after the Passau and Ingolstadt attacks, Commandant Boucheux received a wound from a stone hurled through the window of an automobile and that the motor car shows marks of bullets which passed between the French and British officers, is overlooked by both press and public.

Apology Requested

The allied demand for a written apology from the Bavarian Premier is as disagreeable here as is the payment of the fine. It is held that the towns of Passau and Ingolstadt are unable to pay the amount of money demanded and if the reprisals threatened in the Poincaré note are to be avoided the money will have to be advanced by either the federal or the Bavarian Government.

Reports of the effect of the Poincaré note in Bavaria are lacking here. Coming as it does so close on the heels of the arrest in Munich on Thursday night of Capt. Hermann Erhardt, leader of the Kapp rebellion in the spring of 1920, well-informed opinion holds that it will probably have repercussions in Fascist circles. They base this opinion on the reported strength of reactionary secret societies in South Germany, asserting that this strength may be estimated by the fact that in the meeting just held in Munich, and for which Captain Erhardt went to the Bavarian capital, there were present no less than 50,000 representatives of German, Austrian, and Czech Fascists.

Captain Erhardt in Leipzig

The position of Captain Erhardt in this movement can best be understood when it is known that he has been generally accepted as "the Consul." This title was used more than once in the Supreme Court proceedings at Leipzig during the trial recently of the men who were accused of complicity in the slaying of Dr. Walter Rathenau. The movement is strong in Bavaria and early this morning there were reports here that the Poincaré note probably would be used by them in a way which might cause embarrassment, not only to the German Government but to the Allies. Captain Erhardt has been taken to Leipzig, where he will be tried by the Supreme Court for high treason. Orders have been out for his arrest since the failure of the Kapp coup d'état.

## PRINCE ANDREW OF GREECE TRIED FOR DISOBEYING ORDERS

Constantine's Brother Faces Court-Martial—Accused by  
Government of Responsibility for Sangaricus Reverse

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Dec. 2.—The Greek people are strongly cherishing the conviction that America is destined, sooner or later to play a most important rôle in the coming task of moulding the destinies of the oppressed races in the Near East. The energetic intervention made lately in the Lausanne conference on the part of America has confirmed and justified this conviction of the Greek people and has produced great contentment in all classes of the population. This unexpected

## POWERS ASK DOORS, SHUT TO REFUGEES, BE OPENED TO TRADE

Diplomatists Are Treating With  
Turks While Christians Seek  
Asylum in Vain

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—While the Turk negotiates with European diplomatists over the question of an open door for trade, the gateways to the world outside of Constantinople are slowly being closed to the thousands of Armenians who dwell there.

Official red tape and restrictions on immigration in various countries have combined to erect an almost impassable barrier against the great numbers of refugees from Asia Minor, and apprehensive residents, who seek escape from Constantinople. With the one ray of hope—the possibility of finding a haven in America—removed by the operation of the American restrictive immigration law, the gravity of the situation is best realized by an understanding of the attitude of the new Caliph toward the Christian population of the city.

A representative of The Christian

## Chicago Skyscraper to Mark the Site of Old Ft. Dearborn

Ceremonies Attending Laying of  
Cornerstone Will Recall Inter-  
esting Events of History

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Where Ft. Dearborn, civilization's outpost at what is now Chicago, stood not so much longer than a century ago, the cornerstone of a skyscraper will be laid tomorrow. Descendants of the builders of the fort will participate in the ceremonies.

In a much more pretentious way than its predecessor, the new structure will mark the mouth of the Chicago River. Rising 21 stories, the building, erected for the London Guarantee & Accident Company will make a companion for the Wrigley Building on the opposite bank, the river flowing between the two white piles, visible for miles about.

The battle attending the capture of Ft. Dearborn by the Indians in the War of 1812 was the most notable feature of Chicago's early history, and consequently the Chicago Historical Society arranged tomorrow's program.

## "TIGER" DELIVERS FOURTH MESSAGE IN GOOD-WILL TOUR

Public Reception and Parade  
Mark Welcome Accorded  
Him by St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2 (By The Associated Press).—Georges Clemenceau, war-time Premier of France, who is touring the United States on a goodwill expedition, had a busy program here today, the second day of his visit to St. Louis.

A public reception, an automobile parade and the delivery of the fourth of his addresses intended to cement closer relations between France and the United States were the main events preceding his departure for Baltimore, Md.

Approximately 1000 soldiers and policemen guarded the route of the parade. Police and detectives kept vigil at the home of Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, in St. Louis County, where the famous Frenchman stayed.

After meeting the local reception committee at the Pulitzer home, this being the "Tiger's" first public appear-

## Reductions Made in Transatlantic Fares

London, Dec. 2

THE Royal Mail Steam Packet Company today announced reductions in its fares to New York. The most important item listed is a reduction in the minimum first-class fare from \$47 to \$45, during the winter season, which is to last until June 30, 1923, instead of terminating April 30 next.

Recent European dispatches brought news that the Brussels meeting of the North Atlantic Steamship Conference had agreed to reduce passenger rates on Transatlantic routes.

## COAL COST MOUNTS AS PRODUCT MOVES FROM MINE TO HOME

Fact Finders May Be Able to  
Stop Some Leaks but Con-  
sumer Still Has Duty

The following article is the sixteenth of a series revealing conditions in the coal industry in the United States. The pressing importance of the situation is illustrated by the appointment by President Harding of the Fact-Finding Commission now functioning. A special investigator for The Christian Science Monitor has collected the facts presented.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Once upon a time a ton of coal, mined in Pennsylvania, had its course traced from coal seam to consumer and its mounting costs charted on the way. This ton has become historic for it showed the inter-relation of the various expenses which made up the final price paid by the householder. The official making the calculation was head of the Geological Survey, so his figures were accurate and impartial. Though they were taken in 1921, their relation to each other is still representative.

Six tons of coal are mined each year for each American. A good deal less is burned per person in households; only a ton is used in heating and cooking. The other five tons find their way into homes by curious carriers. They come through gas pipes, through water faucets; they come in electric light and power and delivery men bring them in manufactured articles.

Railroads Use Good Share

The greatest share of this five tons is represented in goods that have been manufactured, though a large percentage is burned by the railroads. The one ton for heat and cooking, however, surpasses all the others in enlisting public interest. In New England the domestic proportion is still higher and interest is correspondingly great.

The ton whose antecedents are known was dug far underground in the dark of a Pennsylvania mine by two miners who probably spoke broken English and who never would have thought of such extravagance as burning anthracite in their native land, if they ever heard of it there.

What they dug in December relieved a fuel shortage in a little town in Maine in January.

The only cost that did not figure in the estimate was that ordinarily paid to dealers, for this coal was obtained direct. Probably a saving of several dollars is represented in this omission.

The total cost as the table shows was \$15.17. The mine price was \$6.92, the transportation cost was \$6.44 including the federal tax then charged. The local charge was \$1.81.

COST OF NET TON, EGG SIZE, ANTHRACITE

Labor, inside	\$3.38
Outside	.64
Powerhouse and general colliery	.13
Administrative	.07
Total	\$4.22
Material, inside	.75
Outside	.57
Total	\$1.36
Reserves, local taxes	.12
Insurance, commissions, and other hazards	.24
Depreciation, depletion, obsolescence, etc.	.33
Total	\$6.92
Cost to producer (total mine cost)	6.32
Selling expense	.08
Margin (from which federal taxes and dividends must be paid)	.52
Total	\$6.92
Freight charges (to Maine), plus federal tax	6.44
Cost to buyer delivered at local railroad station in northern Maine	12.36
Yard and office expense of retail dealer	.22
Delivery in consumer's bin	1.59
Total	\$15.17

Heavy Tax on Haulage

Most consumers hardly realize that nearly half the price they pay for their coal is transportation cost. As previously pointed out in these articles, the haul from mine to tide-water, New York, where most of the eastern hard coal finds its way, is over the railroad lines of the companies who own and control the anthracite mines in Pennsylvania. Consequently a large share of the profit from the coal does not appear on the face of such a record as that above. The total haul from Pennsylvania to Maine, however, was only about 1 cent a ton-mile.

Compare that with the price charged on the Maine village streets, which might just as well have been the village of New York or the village of

## PROGRESSIVE BLOC POINTS TO ELECTION AS CALL TO ACTION

Group of 100 Hears New Slogan  
Sounded by Messrs. Frazier,  
Wheeler and Gompers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The pur-

poses of the movement inaugurated yesterday by the organization of the "Progressive Bloc" in Congress, were declared formally to be legislative and not political in resolutions adopted today at a general public conference.

Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, who with George Huddleston (D.), Representative from Alabama, called the conference under the auspices of the People's Legislative Service, presided over the gathering today, which was attended by more than 100 members of Congress, Governors, and other leaders. Roy O. Woodruff (R.), Representative from Michigan, was elected secretary of the conference, which will close with a dinner tonight.

The first resolution adopted by the convention declared that the movement was nonpartisan and would devote itself to "consideration of devising methods and means for co-operation and support of the general legislative program adopted yesterday by the new progressive congressional bloc." At the suggestion of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, the resolutions had been amended to declare the movement "nonpartisan" instead of "nonpolitical."

"Mandate in Elections"

In opening the conference as chairman of the people's legislative service, Mr. La Follette said the time appeared opportune for the progressive movement and that "there seems to be a mandate growing out of the election" for a movement to "advance the interests of the people." He declared organization yesterday of the new bloc was the "greatest and most encouraging thing" in his experience.

"It is proposed," he said, "that each legislative step shall be well grounded, and not at one stroke."

A committee on resolutions was appointed, headed by Frederic C. Howe, former immigration commissioner at New York. Other members designated included Mr. Gompers, who retired in favor of Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union; Grenville S. Maclean, Boston; Herbert F. Baker, president of the Farmers' National Council; Miss Elizabeth Hauser, secretary of the National League of Women Voters; Amos Pinchot of New York; Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas; Mr. Wheeler, John M. Nelson (R.), Representative of Wisconsin; George L. Berry, president of the Pressmen's Union; P. H. Callahan, Louisville; William H. Johnston of the International Machinists' Union; D. B. Robertson of the Firemen's and Engineers' Brotherhood, and Miss Ethel Smith of the Women's Trade Union League.

Direct Primary Movement

A special committee to draft separate resolutions declaring for a national movement for direct primaries was headed by Edward Keane (D), former representative from Colorado. Other members included Warren S. Stone of the locomotive engineers' brotherhood; Ben Marsh of the farmers' national council; George L. Record of New Jersey; Edwin F. Ladd (D), from North Dakota; Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and Howard Wurlitzer, Cincinnati.

Speeches urging aid for farmers were made by Burton K. Wheeler (D), Senator-elect of Montana and Lynn J. Frazier (R.) of North Dakota.

Declaring that "the present administration is trying to forestall any action by the progressives and steal their thunder" on the question of farmer relief, Mr. Wheeler said the northwest wanted results and was not particular about the form of credit received. He added that progressive Senators in northwestern states had won in the recent election because the people thought "we had intestinal stamina to stand up and fight for what we thought of as right."

Release of political prisoners" also was advocated by Mr. Wheeler, who declared amid much applause that he was for free speech and free assembly.

Farm prices should be fixed and stabilized, it was declared by Senator-elect Frazier, who said both state and Federal aid was needed by farmers. "Something must be done to help the farmers," said Mr. Frazier, "or the Nation will go broke as the farmers have gone broke."

Mr. Mellon Criticized

Discrimination in favor of the rich taxpayer and profligate was imputed to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, by Gov. John J. Blaine of Wisconsin, in his address to the conference.

In advocating removal of the secrecy ban on income tax returns, Governor Blaine attacked Mr. Mellon for his recent statements in correspondence with James A. Frear, Representative from Wisconsin, that the Government could not reach corporations' undistributed returns, which are the basis for stock dividends. He said: "Now what Mr. Mellon meant when he said that the Government cannot collect taxes due from income and surtaxes on excess profits was that what the profiteers and millionaires do to escape the income and surtaxes is to make false returns, sometimes through innocence, but often through deceit and fraud, or by legal devices and tricks of the trade, legally cheat the Govern-



"Tiger" in Characteristic Poses  
Sketches of Georges Clemenceau on Arrival in America, Done by Jo Davidson

## MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE IS SEEN

Attorney-General Says Acquittal  
of Ponzi Has Shocked Moral  
Sense of Community

Declaring that the acquittal of Charles Ponzi "has shocked the moral sense of the community and will be regarded by all those who are familiar with his operations as a gross miscarriage of justice," J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, asserted today that the prosecution of the defendant will not be permitted to rest with this verdict.

In his statement Mr. Allen pointed out that the defendant was convicted of forgery in Montreal in 1910, serving a sentence therefor in the penitentiary, and within a year he was arrested for smuggling Italians into the United States, pleading guilty and again serving a sentence in the Atlanta, Ga., penitentiary.

The Attorney-General statement continues: "In December, 1919, he was substantially without funds. Between that time and July, 1920, he represented far and wide that he was dealing in international reply coupons and was making enormous profits. By means of these representations he obtained millions of dollars from the poor and credulous of the world under which reply coupons are issued was observed, his scheme was impossible, since that convention

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## COAL COST MOUNTS AS PRODUCT MOVES FROM MINE TO HOME

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of Boston. It is several dollars a ton-mile here. It shows that public attention should be focused on the distribution of the coal as well as of appointing a presidential commission to investigate the producing end.

Another interesting comparison is that between the cost of mine labor, and that of the labor for local delivery. The miners were working deep under ground with only the feeble light of acetylene lamps in their caps to illuminate the work; they lifted the ton of coal twice by hand; they had to break it down by pick from the surface and they probably handled a half ton of rock.

**Much Unproductive Labor**

Miners also must do a vast amount of labor that yields no direct profit on their piece rate basis; they must timber, ventilate, and drain the mine. It is reckoned that seven board feet of lumber, and 15 tons of water are involved in mining one ton of coal. Finally the coal under ground often must be hauled for a number of miles, in any case probably a longer distance than that involved in taking it from the rail siding to the consumer's house.

For all the mine labor together the cost was \$3.38, for local delivery the cost was \$1.58. Undoubtedly mine wages are higher than they ever were, but other wages also are higher. Teamsters who delivered the carload from which the ton's cost was reckoned, with their helpers, earned \$1.50 for the day's work.

From the company's 52-cent margin, operator's profits must be reckoned, after the subtraction of taxes. The profit represented is greater on this comparatively high priced coal to that on the average for all sizes. The margin indicated is about a third larger than the average margin.

**Credit Goes to Wrong Persons**

These figures were compiled by George Otis Smith, director of the Geological Survey, who on a visit to his native town one winter found it

lacking coal. Through knowledge of mining affairs he was able to obtain for his fellow townsmen the shipment recorded. Like many of this world's good deeds his act, through the pride of local selectmen, who boasted they had procured coal while near-by towns went without, was turned to political advantage, much to the discomfort of the real benefactor.

Consumers must face the fact that whatever the profits at the mines of the anthracite-carrying railroads, it is doubtful if they greatly surpass the profits accruing to some of the wholesale and retail dealers who handle the same coal, and whose gains are not figured in the cost table given. These are gains which concern the separate cities.

Although the President's Fact-Finding Commission may improve conditions in the producing industry, it will be largely for consumers to see that distribution is supervised.

## EDUCATION WEEK IN MASSACHUSETTS

### Mass Meetings to Be Held Through State to Encourage Work of Schools

Mass meetings, special programs and conferences at conventions, organizations of various sorts will mark the observance in Massachusetts of the second annual American Education week, Dec. 3 to 9 inclusive, conducted by the American Legion, the United States Bureau of Education and the National Education Association.

Ministers of all denominations will make some reference to the importance of education from their pulpits tomorrow. Officials of the Massachusetts State Board of Education will stress the subject in its broader aspects as they go about the State to speak at different gatherings. In many towns special invitations have been sent to parents and others to visit the schools during next week.

#### 40 Communities Represented

As part of the week's program in Massachusetts some 40 communities will be represented at public mass meetings of adult immigrant students and interested citizens. These meetings are to be held in Boston, Springfield, Pittsfield, Adams, Webster, Gardner, Lynn, Lowell, Lawrence and New Bedford, under the auspices of state and local departments of immigrant education. Representatives of the American Legion and state and local governments will speak. Immigrants who are attending public school in adult classes in English and citizenship will contribute to the programs. These meetings are intended to show what the schools are doing in Americanization and how the aliens respond.

#### Immigrants' Mass Meeting

A mass meeting of immigrants attending public school classes in adult alien education from some 25 cities and towns of Greater Boston will be held in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House on Wednesday evening, Dec. 6. Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Melrose, Brockton, Quincy, Revere, Waltham, Wakefield, Brookline, Watertown, Arlington, Newton, Medford, Belmont, Lexington, Winchester and Winthrop are co-operating in the affair.

The program includes addresses by Dr. Payson Smith, state commissioner of Education; Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, director of the division of immigration and Americanization of the Massachusetts State Department of Education; Leo Harlow, vice-commander of the Department of Massachusetts of the American Legion; Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of schools in Boston, and others. Charles M. Herlihy, state supervisor of adult alien education, will preside. Representatives of the immigrants will contribute vocal and instrumental numbers. Others will tell of the help they have received from the evening schools.

In Boston schools exercises will be held in connection with the regular activities. Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent, has issued instructions that there is to be no departure from the regular program, but that advantage may be taken of such opportunities as are offered by daily or weekly assemblies to emphasize this particular subject, inviting in speakers from outside or by having a program of school talent.

#### Oil Directors Restrained

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 1.—An order restraining the directors of the Pierce Oil Corporation from other than routine acts was issued by Judge Moncure in Chancery Court here today at the request of the preferred stock holders. Judge Moncure also suspended for 20 days his final order setting aside the election of the board on Oct. 2 last and ordering the election of a new board. This action was requested by counsel for the common stock holders in order to allow them time to prepare an appeal to the State Supreme Court.

## A Dress Suit Is Indispensable

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## TRIAL COMMENCES OF PRINCE ANDREW

(Continued from Page 1)

former ministers at Athens has caused great satisfaction all over Greece.

#### Prestige of Revolution

The Christian Science Monitor representative is told that even the Royalists are satisfied with the drastic verdicts of the extraordinary court. The bold act of the court has immediately increased the prestige of the revolution. This grave incident is indicative of two facts, that the revolution is backed by the great majority of the people, and secondly, that the Greek people are full of active vitality. The dishonor brought upon the Greek people is thus removed, giving the chance to Eleutherios Venizelos to appear boldly and frankly with his former allies in the Lausanne conference, but the punitive task of the revolution is not yet accomplished; there still remains Prince Andrew and other prominent men to be tried. The trial of the Prince commences today. This is bound to produce a great sensation. Prince Andrew is a witness, and charged with the responsibility for the Saraguri reverse, during which he was the commander of the third army.

#### Gen. Papoulas' Comment

He is charged with wilfully disobeying the commands of the High Command, by launching against the Turks an aimless offensive, in which 60,000 men were killed. General Papoulas, the commander-in-chief, declared at the time that he would have shot him on the spot had he not been a prince. Now it remains to be seen whether his royal status will prove a sufficient reason for restraining the retributive hand of the revolution. General Papoulas, who at the outset of the trials was considered blameless of any culpability, has been put under arrest. During the trials of the accused ministers he was a witness, and charged with many of the dark corners of the case in a manner favorable to the revolution. In his effort to bring evidence against the ministers he betrayed his own culpability. He confessed in effect that at the special request of Athens a bogus communication to mislead public opinion as regard to the Saraguri reverse.

## General Mazarakis Defends Execution of Greek Ministers

LAUSANNE, Dec. 2 (By The Associated Press).—Mr. Venizelos, the former Greek Premier, receiving the correspondent of The Associated Press yesterday, declined to comment on the Athenian executions, but General Mazarakis, who represented Greece at the Mudania armistice conference, declared in an interview that the Greek ministers were sentenced to capital punishment because they were found guilty, after a fair trial, of criminal betrayal of the Nation.

General Mazarakis was recently summoned from Athens by Mr. Venizelos as a military expert, to advise him on technical aspects coming up at the Lausanne Conference. He is chief of staff of the Greek Army in Thrace and may be said to represent the opinions of the Greek revolution, if not those of Mr. Venizelos himself.

When asked for his views, Mr. Venizelos said: "I am finally and definitely out of Greek politics. I am doing what I can to help my country abroad in this great crisis in which we are plunged, but it is not for me to meddle in home affairs or express an opinion either approving or disapproving the recent incidents at Athens. It would only lead to misunderstandings."

#### Defense of Executions

General Mazarakis, in the course of a short statement, said that the revolution is a terrible national crisis, and we are devoting ourselves entirely to reorganizing and purifying our national life and our economic existence. Now, a revolution is always an abnormal movement; it does not, unfortunately, always proceed in a normal, sometimes harsh, things. World history shows that, and the Greek revolution shows the same attributes. Our national revolution was driven logically and resolutely toward the imposition of death sentences because an impartial and searching investigation demonstrated the guilt of several ministers of state who were seeking only to keep Constantine on the throne and perpetuate a regime of treason and betrayal of the army and the people.

These men and the military leaders, who, knowing full well the real condition of the Greek Army, refused to insist upon discontinuance of the campaign in Asia Minor, were responsible for the present disaster, which has entailed the loss of half of our real national life, brought economic ruin and driven a million homeless refugees to our doors.

#### No Blame Attaches to Venizelists

It would be a grave mistake to attach any blame for the execution to Venizelists or the adherents of Venizelos, for while the political parties may have striven to take advantage of the revolution to further their own cause as

parties, the recent court martial of our statesmen was imposed by the will of the people as a whole, through the voice of the army.

Gradually the great powers saw the folly of the Asia Minor campaign. They told us to retire our troops and promised that the Smyrna district would be made autonomous under a Greek governor. They warned us that they would withdraw all economic and financial support. Gounaris and the others took no heed of this warning, and for a year and a half this entente warning was given in Macedonia, over to Bulgaria, which was the ally of Germany.

#### Public Kept in Ignorance

The people and rank and file of the army knew nothing of this. We went on blindly to our fate; we were checked at the Sangarius River with the loss of 30,000 men.

For a year we rested on our arms there, while the great Turkish army, splendidly equipped, formed in front of us. Now it remains to be seen whether we had been fighting for eight years and our condition was pitiful, our equipment miserable.

Then came the great Turkish offensive, and the Greek army was swept back, incapable of any resistance. These accusations were all proved at the court-martial, and if the death sentences had not been carried out, 1500 officers threatened to invade the prisons and themselves see that justice was accomplished. A majority of the officers who were anti-Venizelists, and the death decision, however harsh, was based on irrefutable evidence.

## M. POINCARÉ'S PLAN ONLY ONE IN FIELD

### Nothing Is Known of Allied Alternative—British Still Await Replies to Invitations

(By Cable from Monitor Bureau)

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Replies are still awaited from Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, and M. Theunis, Belgian Premier, to the invitations for the London conference on Dec. 9. It is hoped that both will be able to come as their presence would naturally give more weight to the conference's deliberations. Raymond Poincaré, French Premier, is expected to bring up his August plan for covering the whole question, not only of reparations but of inter-allied debts. In far from a much stronger backing. The occasion is the debate on Herbert Asquith's motion which demands the repeal of "the Safeguarding of Industries Act" and other protective measures. Here Mr. Bonar Law is unable to depend upon Coalition Liberal support, as Mr. Lloyd George at Manchester definitely proclaimed himself a free trader. The Government therefore is intrinsically in advance.

Mr. Bonar Law yesterday reminded Parliament of his undertaking not to increase the existing duties for the present. "I have pledged myself," he said, "on that subject, not in this Parliament to alter our fiscal principles." A strong feeling undoubtedly exists, especially in Lancashire, however, in favor of going beyond the negative policy this cautious promise connotes, and the matter is also important as providing what Mr. Asquith has described as the "acid test" of the genuineness of the recent protestations of Mr. Lloyd George's following in favor of the reunion of the Liberal Party as a whole. If all the independent vote with the Opposition, however, Mr.

What Mr. Bonar Law's government thinks about yet remains to be seen. Mr. Bonar Law himself stated in the House of Commons the day before yesterday that he did not consider that it would be fair if England were the only country to pay an indemnity. The Conservatives, moreover, are strong supporters of the Entente and have always been in favor of sterner measures to make Germany pay to the full extent of its ability.

Signor Mussolini, too, has expressed himself in the same terms on behalf of Italy. So far, however, M. Poincaré's plan seems to be the only one in the field. Indeed, Great Britain, at any rate, is not likely to bring forward an alternative plan unless M. Poincaré's plan for the modification of the terms falls to meet general approval.

The London conference, of course, is purely one for preliminary discussion, and is designed to pave the way for the Brussels conference, the opening date of which is being widely advertised for Dec. 15.

In point of fact, however, the date has not yet been fixed, as it depends partly on the result of the London conference, and partly on the date the British Parliament rises, since while the session is still in progress, it would be impossible for any responsible minister, much less the Premier, to leave England.

#### CANAL RECORDS BROKEN

PANAMA, Dec. 2 (By The Associated Press).—All previous records for the number of ships passing through the Panama Canal in one month, as well as for tolls collected, were broken in November. Reports show that 312 vessels used the waterway. The tolls amounted to \$1,264,441.

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## LABOR CONTENTION UNANSWERABLE BY BRITISH MINISTRY

### Amendment on Relief of Unemployment Is, However, Lost—Intensive Cultivation Urged

(By Cable from Monitor Bureau)

LONDON, Dec. 2.—In Parliament here last night the Bonar Law government defeated the Labor Party's motion on unemployment by so large a majority as 131 votes, owing to the fact that the late Administration was as much attacked as the present Government. The Coalition Liberals thus all flocked into the Government division lobby. This could not be otherwise as Mr. Bonar Law's measures for the relief of unemployment are chiefly an expansion and development of those initiated by Mr. Lloyd George.

The debate on the subject has been useful for two reasons. It shows, first, the unanimity of the desire of all British political parties to remedy the present state of things, and secondly, the absence so far of any workable proposals other than those already under trial to this end.

Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden were unanswerable when they pointed out yesterday that despite the enormous sum of the taxpayers' money expended, only a very small portion of the unemployed had been given work. They failed, however, to prove that any other measures would have been more successful.

#### Intensive Land Cultivation

Mr. Snowden's plea—put forward in an admirable speech—for the more intensive cultivation of the land, was warmly taken up by Mr. Bonar Law himself, who admitted that if it were possible to do anything to remedy "our lopsided system and the extent to which we industrialized, and the small extent of our agricultural population," there would be "no reform which would be so important." This admission is an encouragement to those who hope for the restoration of British agriculture, though Mr. Bonar Law was also right when he pointed out that wheat cannot be grown upon unsuitable land in England in competition with the product of the rest of the world.

**Safeguarding of Industries Act**

The effect of the debate generally has thus been to clear the air and to give the new House of Commons a feeling of solidarity in tackling the big problems ahead. On Monday, the Government will again be on the defensive, and this time the attack they have to meet has much stronger backing.

The occasion is the debate on Herbert Asquith's motion which demands the repeal of "the Safeguarding of Industries Act" and other protective measures. Here Mr. Bonar Law is unable to depend upon Coalition Liberal support, as Mr. Lloyd George at Manchester definitely proclaimed himself a free trader. The Government therefore is intrinsically in advance.

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When public accountants had examined Mr. Poincaré's books and reported to Federal and State authorities he was

## MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE IS SEEN

(Continued from Page 1)

requires that those coupons be sold upon a gold basis.

In the Federal Court he pleaded guilty to using the mails in connection with a scheme to defraud and thereby admitted in the most solemn manner that his scheme was in fact fraudulent. The only evidence that he was either dealing in reply coupons and making great profits or even that he believed that he was so dealing came from his own lips. He took the stand in his own defense and was compelled to admit upon cross-examination that in one respect his testimony given to this very jury was not true. Thereafter he refused to return to the stand for further cross-examination. All these matters were clearly and fully presented to the jury in the able arguments of Mr. Flaherty on behalf of the Commonwealth.

Charles Ponzi of Boston, who is now serving a five-year sentence imposed by the United States District Court in the Plymouth County jail for using the mails with intent to defraud, to which he pleaded guilty more than two years ago, was declared not guilty last night by a Suffolk County Superior Criminal Court jury of charges of conspiracy to steal and larceny in connection with five others in the operation of the Securities Exchange Company, the concern purporting to pay 40 and 50 per cent returns on investments of 45 days.

The jury, earlier in the evening told Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of the Suffolk County court, that it had found the five co-defendants not guilty of the technical charges of conspiracy to steal and larceny. The judge then directed that Mr. Ponzi be found not guilty on the indictment charging him with being accessory to larceny because in law a man cannot be found guilty of being accessory to a crime if the man charged with being the principal is acquitted.

Mr. Ponzi, who faces 10 more indictments in the Suffolk County Superior Criminal Court on similar charges, has served 32 months of his five-year sentence in the Plymouth jail whither he was sent early in 1921 by the United States District Court after pleading guilty.

It was in December of 1919 that Mr. Ponzi began his operations in Boston. He advertised at that time to give 40 per cent in 45 days on all money invested with him. Fifteen investors deposited \$870 with him, receiving notes on the Securities Exchange Company, the concern under his control, for \$1218. Investors increased rapidly as the high profits promised by Mr. Ponzi were paid with promptness. By July, 1921, when Mr. Ponzi ceased operations till the authorities had examined his books and the methods by which he did business, he had 20,230 clients who had left him with \$6,415,678.88, receiving notes having a face value of \$9,624,538.31.

When public accountants had examined Mr. Ponzi's books and reported to Federal and State authorities he was

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forced into bankruptcy. He was declared to be financially insolvent and his "investments" a hoax. The fact that he was brought from the Plymouth jail where he was serving a federal sentence and placed on trial in a state court with the sanction of the United States Supreme Court was another outstanding feature of the case.

#### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; Sunday unsettled, probably followed by rain; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest winds, becoming easterly.

Southern New England: Generally fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, probably rain on the coast and rain or snow in the interior; not much change in temperature; diminishing northwest winds, shifting to easterly by Sunday.

Northern New England: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer, probably followed by snow in Vermont and New Hampshire; diminishing northwest winds, shifting to easterly Sunday.

#### Weather Outlook for the Week

Beginning Monday in north and middle Atlantic states: considerable cloudiness, temperature near or slightly below normal, occasional light rains or snow.

#### Official Temperatures

(3 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)			
Albany	32	Kansas City	28
Atlantic City	42	Memphis	64
Boston	40	Montreal	50
Buffalo	30	Nantucket	42
Calgary	10	New Orleans	64
Charleston	58	New York	38
Chicago	34	Philadelphia	42
Denver	20	Pittsburgh	32
Des Moines	30	Portland, Me.	32
Eastport	34	Portland, Ore.	44
Hatteras	54	San Francisco	48
Helena	28	St. Louis	42
Jacksonville	62	St. Paul	24
		Washington	44

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OUR SPECIAL DRIVING  
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GLOVES \$2.50

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\$4.50 \$5 \$5.50 \$6 \$7

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## Beaded Gowns from Paris

The unprecedented vogue of Beaded Gowns continues in Paris—and wins American fashion centers

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Exquisite—every gown a breath of Paris herself! At the smartest social gatherings handsome Beaded Gowns are classed among those most beautiful. Our assemblage of personally selected Beaded Gowns from Paris is particularly lovely and noteworthy.

Sometimes the beads are used in all-over design; or they may appear as motifs, or as bands or girdles, or else they are sewn thickly on floating panels; or again they form raised designs. In one or two instances they are combined with crystals.

Also at this popular price we are showing attractive selections in domestic gowns of sequins, laces and satin canton crepes, styles for afternoon, dinner and evening.

Attractive New Assortments in Women's Beaded Gowns in imported and domestic styles, from 25.00 to 195.00

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Built for men's feet—with snug heel and in-step fitting—formal correct style—the last word in comfortable dress shoes. \$8.00



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GENERAL EDWARDS  
OBTAINS RELEASERelinquishes Direction of Reorganization of National Guard  
—Governor Regretful

Request from Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards that he be released from taking command in the work of reorganizing the national guard in Massachusetts was received today by Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, who accepted the request with regret.

In his letter to the Governor the General, who was retired yesterday as an active army officer, took occasion to refer to wartime differences between the national guard and the regular army forces. He also deplored a law which barred him from giving his services.

The Governor gave out the following letter from General Edwards:

I regret to have to request that you release me from undertaking the command and reorganization of the National Guard of Massachusetts.

This request is made for the same reason that I finally acceded to your gracious invitation; namely, in the interest of the people of Massachusetts.

Since my acceptance, as you are aware, the ruling of the War Department has raised the question of my eligibility after Jan. 1, 1923, the legal date of my retirement. This conclusion of the War Department I am afraid would but embarrass the reorganization and command, which, under the new defense law, is part of the army of the United States.

Your request to me was considered a plain call to duty to the Commonwealth, whose troops stood the test of centuries in the Great World War, and whose fighting abilities and esprit I learned so to respect and admire.

I felt that the acceptance would show the earnest of my oft repeated words condemning invidious comparisons between the various components of the forces in France, and the idea is cherished that the glorious traditions and esprit of the battle forces should be transmitted to the new organization.

I am sorry, because I prevent one under these circumstances from giving his services, which is not denied an officer of similar experience in other countries of the world.

Under all the circumstances I do not care to accede to a movement for remedial legislation to clear up this construction of the War Department.

However, I am confident that you will find Massachusetts soldiers whose service warrants their selection to have charge of this work, and it goes without saying that you or they can always count upon my advice, assistance and support wherever it is desired.

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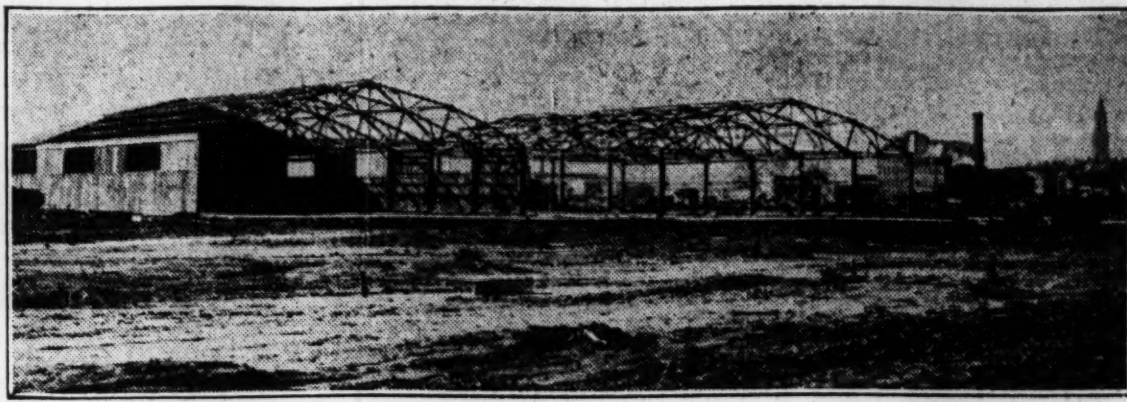
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"Boston Airport" Is Fast Becoming More Than a Dream. Here Are Two of the Four Hangars for Housing Airplanes, in Process of Construction at the Jeffries Point Airplane Field, East Boston

BOSTON AIRPLANE  
FIELD INSPECTED

Municipal Air Board Finds Progress Made in Development at East Boston

The Boston Municipal Air Board, appointed recently by Mayor Curley, today made an official inspection of the work in progress on the new airplane field at East Boston, which is the chief feature of the development of "Boston Airport," so designated by the officialdom. The inspection was in charge of Prof. Edward P. Warner of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is chairman of the new air board.

Professor Warner, who has recently returned from Europe where he made an extensive study of the development of aviation, said, in speaking of the development of commercial aviation in Boston: "There is a whole field for industrial development here which is not realized as yet. The details of our program remain yet to be worked out, but they certainly will include an emphasis upon mail, freight and passenger transportation. It is significant of American interest in passenger transportation that over 50 per cent of the passengers carried on the over-crowded air lines of Europe during the past summer were Americans. We propose to develop and direct that interest toward a practical development of the industry here at home."

Officers of Air Board  
In addition to Professor Warner, the other officers of the municipal air board are as follows: Gardner H. Fiske, secretary; Theodore G. Holcombe, assistant secretary; executive committee, Capt. Edwin B. Lyon, Porter Adams, Col. Edgar S. Gorrell.

This body is working with the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Holcombe being the chamber's secretary on post-office and postal facilities, and with the various aeronautical organizations in New England. With the completion of the field and the revival of interest in aerial mail it is expected that Boston will be included in a regular service from New York, Washington and Chicago.

The development of the air port of Boston bids fair to become a matter of considerable commercial importance if plans already well under way do not miscarry. The pioneering instinct of New England business that gave impetus to the development of an American merchant marine in the early days of the Republic is evident again in the interest with which Boston municipal authorities and the Chamber of Commerce are uniting in the support of this infant industry of another unexploited commercial field.

Idea for Aviation  
The field at Jeffries Point has long been considered as ideal for aviation purposes. A number of America's leading aviators, including New England pilots with overseas records and Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, have investigated the field and pronounced it admirably adapted for landing and taking off.

During the past summer the Government began the erection of two hangars which, at the present time, are practically completed and within a short time the ships which at present are in the canvas hangars at Framingham will be transferred to the Boston airfield. There are, in Boston and vicinity, probably 20 air-planes, including the four army ships, which will make use of the field immediately upon its completion.

The field, as it is being laid out, has

two runways at right angles to each other, each of them being 1800 feet in length and 300 feet in width. This construction makes it possible for planes to take off and land into the wind regardless of its direction. The work of building the hangars and finishing the runways has been held up for some time owing to the conditions of roads leading to the field, but these have been put in condition and the work is going forward rapidly.

The condition of the soil—which is a mixture of sand and clay—has also slowed up the work. On the road to the field and on the runways, however, this disadvantage will be overcome by covering the surface with a 12-inch layer of cinders.

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Municipal Air Board Finds Progress Made in Development at East Boston

The Boston Municipal Air Board, appointed recently by Mayor Curley, today made an official inspection of the work in progress on the new airplane field at East Boston, which is the chief feature of the development of "Boston Airport," so designated by the officialdom. The inspection was in charge of Prof. Edward P. Warner of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is chairman of the new air board.

Professor Warner, who has recently returned from Europe where he made an extensive study of the development of aviation, said, in speaking of the development of commercial aviation in Boston: "There is a whole field for industrial development here which is not realized as yet. The details of our program remain yet to be worked out, but they certainly will include an emphasis upon mail, freight and passenger transportation. It is significant of American interest in passenger transportation that over 50 per cent of the passengers carried on the over-crowded air lines of Europe during the past summer were Americans. We propose to develop and direct that interest toward a practical development of the industry here at home."

Officers of Air Board  
In addition to Professor Warner, the other officers of the municipal air board are as follows: Gardner H. Fiske, secretary; Theodore G. Holcombe, assistant secretary; executive committee, Capt. Edwin B. Lyon, Porter Adams, Col. Edgar S. Gorrell.

This body is working with the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Holcombe being the chamber's secretary on post-office and postal facilities, and with the various aeronautical organizations in New England. With the completion of the field and the revival of interest in aerial mail it is expected that Boston will be included in a regular service from New York, Washington and Chicago.

The development of the air port of Boston bids fair to become a matter of considerable commercial importance if plans already well under way do not miscarry. The pioneering instinct of New England business that gave impetus to the development of an American merchant marine in the early days of the Republic is evident again in the interest with which Boston municipal authorities and the Chamber of Commerce are uniting in the support of this infant industry of another unexploited commercial field.

Idea for Aviation  
The field at Jeffries Point has long been considered as ideal for aviation purposes. A number of America's leading aviators, including New England pilots with overseas records and Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, have investigated the field and pronounced it admirably adapted for landing and taking off.

During the past summer the Government began the erection of two hangars which, at the present time, are practically completed and within a short time the ships which at present are in the canvas hangars at Framingham will be transferred to the Boston airfield. There are, in Boston and vicinity, probably 20 air-planes, including the four army ships, which will make use of the field immediately upon its completion.

The field, as it is being laid out, has

two runways at right angles to each other, each of them being 1800 feet in length and 300 feet in width. This construction makes it possible for planes to take off and land into the wind regardless of its direction. The work of building the hangars and finishing the runways has been held up for some time owing to the conditions of roads leading to the field, but these have been put in condition and the work is going forward rapidly.

The condition of the soil—which is a mixture of sand and clay—has also slowed up the work. On the road to the field and on the runways, however, this disadvantage will be overcome by covering the surface with a 12-inch layer of cinders.

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POWERS ASK DOORS,  
SHUT TO REFUGEES,  
BE OPENED TO TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

including Smyrna. Some of these refugees are living in tents, others with relatives or friends. He described their condition as one of extreme apprehension, due to the official threats against their safety, already alluded to, and the fact that it was becoming increasingly difficult to escape from the city. Should the Kemalists obtain complete domination of the city as the result of diplomatic negotiations, a massacre would be precipitated, in his opinion. He said:

The chances of the large Armenian population leaving Constantinople are slight, indeed. The countries where they would prefer to go are closing their ports to them, and others are unable to accommodate them.

When I was yet in Constantinople, at the beginning of October, Rumania would not accept any more Armenian immigrants. Bulgaria will admit to her territories only a single class of Armenians. Single young men are permitted to enter. This is, of course, a handicap, for the greater number of the single young Armenians have been deported already, and the Armenians in Constantinople are chiefly old men and women, and children.

Greece Offers No Help  
There is no further place for them in Greece. The Greek Consulate in Constantinople is daily besieged by Armenians, but the Greek camps are already full. Greece itself is impoverished today, and the addition of

other poor people simply increases their problem, so you can see that the Armenian has little reason to turn there. It takes two months to get a passport to Egypt, and to go to Egypt the passport must first have come from there, which means that one must have relatives living in Egypt. Comparatively few of the Armenians in Constantinople have such relatives. Armenians can go to Serbia, but at present they must pass through Bulgaria, and the Bulgarians are not admitting Armenians.

Now America has closed the door. The quota from Near East countries is filled until next July. When I left, they were issuing passports to America, but I understand this has ceased. I am well known in Constantinople, and yet it took me two weeks to get a passport from the American Consulate. Many Armenians have been standing outside of the American Consulate for six months, awaiting the opportunity to get inside to request a passport. This has been because of the many applicants.

Mr. Suvarian has his first citizenship papers. He said he had intended becoming an American citizen, but that he was unable to return to America, because of Turkish oppression. While in Asia Minor, he married. He is being detained on Ellis Island with his wife and two children, pending a further appeal. The Near East Relief officials and his class secretary at Yale appealed to Washington in his behalf.

Heavy Bonds Demanded  
The appeal brought a ruling that he could be admitted under the law because of his professional standing, though he arrived after the Armenian quota was filled. To enter, however, he must leave his wife and children to be deported. His sole alternative is to have a brother in Detroit arrange for a collateral bond of \$2000, or a bond of \$5000, should it be put up by someone else instead of his brother. Mr. Suvarian said his brother is a poor man.

He said that there are about 9000 orphans in the institutions whose accounts he audited in Constantinople. Of these, about a fourth are in six orphanages located in the Stamboul section, the Turkish quarter. He added:

Many of these are orphans because of atrocious crimes committed by the Turks. They come from the Trebizond and Samsun districts. The temper of the Turkish quarter of Constantinople has been gradually rising since the Smyrna disaster. Until then, all was calm, but since it has been like a storm cloud. The British opened the draw-bridge over the Golden Horn and thus kept the Turks from the Christian sections, but the Turks crossed over in small boats and smashed every store window before they retired. I have heard many instances of persons who were taken from Smyrna and else-

where, and of whom there is "no more news." You can see that the Armenian has little reason to turn there. It takes two months to get a passport to Egypt, and to go to Egypt the passport must first have come from there, which means that one must have relatives living in Egypt. Comparatively few of the Armenians in Constantinople have such relatives. Armenians can go to Serbia, but at present they must pass through Bulgaria, and the Bulgarians are not admitting Armenians.

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TEACHERS EXPLAIN  
MARYLAND'S NEEDAsk State to Aid Counties—  
New School Marking Plan  
Broached

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 2 (Special).—At the annual meeting of the Maryland State Teachers' Association, which closed this afternoon, the opinion was freely voiced by all the experts in attendance that education in the counties of Maryland is too big a problem to be left to county administration without the co-operation of the State in improving the system and, in a greater measure than ever before, helping to defray the expense. Dr. Norman W. Cameron, president of the association, said to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the convention did its biggest work in convincing all present that the city and the counties have a mutual interest in putting every school in the State on an efficiency basis.

"Maryland with one big city, larger than all the rest of the State, growing faster than all other parts of the State," he said, "has reached the point where the obligation to a child should be measured by any country's standard of efficiency."

"Our aim now is to raise the standard of every county, especially those counties where the child is afforded the least facilities for development of his talents. We have grasped more fully than ever before that the boy and girl in the most remote part of the State must not be neglected."

Many important topics came up at small group meetings. Even at informal conferences new light was shed on important problems. Dr. John L. Stenquist, director of the Bureau of Research in the Baltimore public schools, thinks that the grading now provided for is unfair to the pupil and the teacher. "If a pupil has worked longer and persevered longer than another, this fact should be taken into account in appraisal of merit of the two," he declared. Dr. Stenquist is trying to develop some new scheme of marking that would show efficiency combined with development of intelligence.

TEACHERS' SCHOOL  
MAY BE CLOSED

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 2.—Isaac S. Field, president of the school board, has approved a suggestion that the city close its Teacher Training School if some basis can be agreed upon by which the future teachers of the city can attend the Johns Hopkins University teachers' course.

City budget officials have asked him to get from the university an estimate as to the expense to the city. Mr. Field is hoping to work out some plan by which the teachers may get better instruction without much increase in expense.

The city teachers are keenly interested in the proposed merger. Miss Ella French, vice-president of the Alumnae Association of the Teacher Training School, has come out as opposed to the merger as proposed, and expects a meeting to be called to express the feeling on the subject.

CITY PUPILS RANK  
HIGHER THAN RURAL

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Dec. 2.—An educational test made of 5000 children in cities and 5000 in country districts in the State by the department of education of West Virginia University here, under the direction of Prof. L. V. Cavins, showed that the city children rated 78 on the general tests and the rural school children 68.

The report, however, developed figures to show that in arithmetic, rate of reading, comprehension of reading, speed of writing, quality of writing and spelling, the country school children rank the city school children by a large percentage.

Statistics taken from the report of Professor Cavins included the following comparisons: Arithmetic, city children 73, country children 75; rate of reading, city 79, country 72; comprehension of reading, city 72, country 66; speed of writing, city 81, country 81; quality of writing, city 75, country 81; spelling, city 62, country 92.

WOMAN ENTERS  
COUNCIL CONTESTMrs. Jennie Kreger Would Advise  
Maine Governor

FAIRFIELD, Me., Dec. 2 (Special).—Mrs. Jennie Flood Kreger of this town has announced her candidacy for the Maine Executive Council, the first woman in the State to seek this position. The seven members of the Governor's Council are elected by the Legislature and the election will take place on the first Wednesday in January.

Mrs. Kreger is opposed to the State primary law, the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill, having spoken against it at a hearing before Governor Baxter last summer, and the Tower-Sterling education bill, claiming that the two federal bills are perniciously socialistic and paternalistic, aimed to destroy the integrity of the States, weaken self-reliance and initiative and harmful in other ways.

When asked why she became a candidate for the Executive Council of Maine, she said: "First, a woman is needed there. Second, someone must blaze the trail for women to follow and most of the right type have not yet acquired courage to face the chance of defeat. Third, I have earned the right to be a candidate by unselfish work in keeping the women loyal to the Republican Party. I saw signs of growing unrest among them in our last election."

"Politics is the greatest game in the world, but it should be played clean and never by one who is not a good loser. I am listed in the United States census as 'housewife, no occupation,' but if I have much more to do, I'll have to have a 25-hour day."

Mrs. Kreger was educated in the schools of Benton and Fairfield and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill, graduating in 1881. She taught 10 years in the schools of Chelsea, Winthrop and Pittston. She was preceptress of Freedom Academy four years and taught Latin and mathematics at the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport for two years. In 1891 she was married to Capt. William R. Kreger and has since lived here.

MERRIMACK RIVER  
PROJECT FORWARDED

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 2 (Special).—The Haverhill Chamber of Commerce has received word from Representative A. Platt Andrews that he will be glad to aid in putting the case of the Merrimack River improvement project before the board of United States engineers when it gives a hearing on the project against the unfavorable report of the engineers who investigated the project. The hearing is to take place sometime in January instead of on Dec. 5, the date originally arranged. The committee in charge, composed of representatives of various trade organizations of the Merrimack Valley, requested postponement on the ground that it had not had sufficient time to gather complete data.

Members of the committee feel confident that they can place additional data before the board of engineers that will place the improvement project in a more favorable light. Exceptions have been taken to some of the items of expense in the engineers' report and from investigations conducted by the committee it is thought that some of these items can be greatly reduced.

TEXTILE WORKERS  
SEEKING NO ADVANCE

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 2.—Francis J. Gorman, director of the recent strike of United Textile Workers of America here, denying rumor that workers here were contemplating making a demand for a 22½ per cent wage increase immediately, said last night that such a step was a possibility in the future but that when action was taken it would be the result of an international order and would extend throughout New England. A 22½ per cent increase would restore wage conditions which prevailed previous to a reduction made two years ago this month.

## ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE FAIR

Friends of animals throughout eastern Massachusetts are planning to attend the Animal Rescue League Fair, to be held in the Hotel Vendome, Boston, next Monday and Tuesday. The fair will partake of the nature of a rummage sale, with numerous innovations.

## Theaters and Music

## "Le Demi-Monde"

Boston Opera House—"Le Demi-Monde," a comedy in five acts, by Dumas Pils, played by the French Players, headed by Mlle. Sorel. The cast:

Suzanne d'Ange..... Mlle. Cecile Sorel  
Raymond de Nanjac..... M. Albert Lambert  
Olivier de Jalin..... M. Georges Sellier  
Le Marquis de Thonnerins.....

Hippolyte Richoud..... M. Fernand Charpin  
A servant..... M. Jacques d'Apolligny  
A servant..... M. Parotte  
The Viscountess de Vermeil..... M. Candace

Valentine de Santis..... Mlle. Rachel Berend  
A maid..... Mlle. Lierael

Last evening was Mlle. Sorel's Dumas' five-act study of the all-but-successful effort of Suzanne to get out of her half-world into the respectability of a marriage with the aristocratic Raymond de Nanjac gave the player opportunity for a new efflorescence of brilliant costumes, and for proof of the great scope of her acting ability.

As Mlle. Sorel wears these costumes, and sees that the audience misses no item of their beauty or of the jewels that accent them, they become a part of her performance. Just as she was applauded for her own sake at her first entrance, so her act of "creation"—there is no other name for the billowing green crinoline with its lace of silver—was greeted with approving handclappings. In later acts came an arrangement in blue and black, and a sheath of golden cloth; betweenwhiles there was the varying interest of cloaks and hats new at every entrance.

That Mlle. Sorel is able to surmount interest in her pictorial costumes with interest in her acting is proof indeed of her ability. Rare indeed is such polish as hers, such self-knowledge in the matter of withholding the intensest expressions of feeling for the great demands of Dumas' fourth act. She has the training and experience, added to natural gifts, that enable her to mount and mount with the emotional up-sweep of the action. The country of her first act, the stirring of sincere feeling for Raymond in the second, the raptures and forebodings of the third act when, through the interference of Raymond's friend, Olivier, she now seems sure to lose and again certain to win; and at the end the pangs of the losing struggle—all this, Mlle. Sorel expressed with poignancy and wit. Seldom does one hear a voice so responsive to thought and feeling, shrilling, hardening, melting, with the spurt and flow of the provocation; how rare to watch a stage artist as well organized in means of physical expression as a product of the old Russian imperial opera school. Not one actress in a thousand could cross the stage on her knees as Mlle. Sorel did in the fourth act last night without looking ridiculous; every instant of the journey she brought into the picture a Burne-Jones painting.

M. Lambert again gave pleasure with the warmth of his voice, exquisite in its nuances of implication. M. Sellier acted with a directness and sustained force that matched well the talents of M. Lambert and Mlle. Sorel. Mlle. Berend brought vocal suavity and fire to the part of Marcelle. Equally to be commended, within their smaller opportunities, were the others.

E. C. S.

CITY WELFARE BOARD  
FUNDS TO BE CHECKED

Work of the city board of overseers of the public welfare, formerly overseers of the poor, who expended more than \$1,400,000 last year for mothers' aid, dependent aid, the Chardon Street Home for Little Wanderers and the Wayfarers Lodge, is to be checked up for the next three months by a force of investigators consisting of nine women under the direction of the Boston Finance Commission.

The commission notified Mayor Curley yesterday of its intention to find just what work the staff of visitors of the department of welfare is doing and the Mayor made a public reply criticizing the underfunding and objecting to what he termed "state interference" with the conduct of Boston affairs.

WESTERN PACIFIC ROAD  
The Western Pacific road for the year ended June 30, 1922, reports total income of \$1,929,022, compared with \$1,563,812 the previous year.

## Recital by Joseph Lautner

Joseph Lautner, tenor, gave a recital last evening in Jordan Hall. He sang 17 songs by Russian, French, German, English and American composers. Of these six were sung in English, that is to say in a language understood by the majority of the audience. The Russian songs were sung in English, and for what good reason were not the French and German ones sung in that language as well? If the words are of no importance and are unnecessary to the complete understanding of a song, why bother with the words at all? And again, if songs must be sung in the language in which they were originally written, why did Mr. Lautner not sing the Russian songs in Russian? Is it not time that native singers forgo this affectation of singing in a foreign language? Foreign artists, coming to our shores, cannot be expected to sing effectively in our own tongue, although many, as for example Mlle. Galli-Curci, bravely attempt to do so; yet singers whose mother tongue is not English do not set words in the language of his adopted country. Haydn, likewise on his concert trips to England set English words to music. Even a bad translation is better than bad French or indifferent German, incomprehensible in many cases to singer and audience alike.

Mr. Lautner's program was well chosen. His songs were agreeable, not over familiar, and yet not so ultra-modern as to disturb the enjoyment of those who like comfortable music, easily comprehended. Suited to this music was Mr. Lautner's voice and style. Save in his higher register, when he often became harsh and strident, his voice is smooth and of agreeable timbre. He sings with restraint; his emotions are always gently curbed. To many this is a virtue, although some would prefer a larger curve, a broader conception. Yet Mr. Lautner sang music well within his powers, and for this, if for nothing else, he deserves praise.

S. M.

## Newman in the Congo

The social, economic, and industrial played almost as prominent a part as did the scenic and the zoological in E. M. Newman's travel talk on "Congo to Victoria Nyanza" at Symphony Hall last night. The various degrees in the art of hut building to be seen as the exploring caravan man trekked north from civilized towns to villages of absolute savagery, were thrown on the screen by Mr. Newman. Intelligent construction, with an eye for symmetry and for sanitation characterized the best, while promiscuous, animal-like hovels were depicted as the next-to-unbelievable habitations of the lowest level of human life.

The lecturer told of Belgium's present experiment to find whether it is better to train the natives of central Africa in simple trades or to teach them reading, writing, and the more academic subjects. Another problem, that of the white man's tremendous advantage in the exchange of goods with the black man, was pictured as a fact with which all European officials in Africa are greatly concerned, but a fact whose days must certainly be numbered if the progress of enlightenment, which is under way is to continue.

The Congo's rich mineral deposits, with the copper ore, as an instance, containing on the average 20 per cent pure metal, as against something like 1½ per cent in the United States, was explained as a subject of no little interest to engineers and men of finance. This natural wealth has already caused prosperous towns and cities to take shape where 10 or 15 years ago there was the wildest of wilderness. Examples like that of Elizabethville with its shop windows, automobiles, modern hotels and large factories were shown by Mr. Newman. Doubtless all adults and most children who have watched the pathetic pangs of caged animals and who have read numberless books on animal love have longed for a glimpse of those animals as they would appear and behave in their native haunts, totally unaware of the proximity of man. Mr. Newman affords this opportunity in such a delightful fashion as to win frequent applause and admiration from his audience.

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AND WINTER USAGE

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Our collection of vari-colored Foxes, Fisher and rich Sables in one and two skin scarfs and modestly priced Martens.

And they are the authentic Fur Neckpieces for the new tailor.

The new Fur Capes and Coats in the most effective designs and trims. And the dependable Quality and character our house always stands for.

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MAINE SCHOOLS  
SHOW PROGRESSState Superintendent Tells of  
Rapid Advance

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 2 (Special).—Maine would be found among the 12 leading States if a rating of the public school systems of the country were to be made today, says Augustus Thomas, state superintendent of schools.

"Although we stood eleventh in educational components two years ago, the financial components brought us down to thirty-seventh place. But since then we have come to rank twelfth in financial contributions to our schools, according to figures compiled this year by the United States Bureau of Education. No state has come forward faster than has Maine in the financing of its schools and in general school activities."

"Maine graduates a larger percentage of young people from its high schools than any other state or territory. We were second only to Vermont in 1920, and today we stand first. In five years we have increased our high school attendance by 26 per cent. About 3.1 per cent of the total enrollment of public school pupils are in the senior classes of the high schools, while the average throughout the United States is 1.41 per cent."

Superintendent Thomas takes particular pride in the high character of the high school faculties of Maine. He says that of the 888 high school teachers, 613 are college-graduates, and many of them have special training in educational work.

"We have no teachers without the advantage of a high school education or its equivalent," says Superintendent Thomas. "There are 1691 graduates of normal schools and 902 have partial normal school training and 311 have had less than a year. Some 2254 are high school graduates without normal school training."

WELLESLEY HOMES  
FOR ARMENIAN BOYS

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 2 (Special).—An orphanage for Armenian boys has been established in Constantinople through a fund contributed by Wellesley College. The institution forms an annex to the Vickery Home and houses 50 boys, all of whom were orphaned by the massacres and wars of the past five years. The boys are learning trades from Armenian merchants and tradesmen of Constantinople, studying also in evening classes to make up for five years of destitution and neglect.

The money contributed by Wellesley College to build the "Wellesley Annex" comes from the large fund raised to support the Wellesley Near East Relief unit which has been in the field since 1919. Three workers still remain there. One of them, Miss Glee Hastings, 1916, of Spencer, Iowa, has been placed in charge of all the orphanage work of the American Near East Relief work. Another, Miss Elizabeth Halsey, is giving instruction to the boys of the Vickery Home.

GOVERNOR BAXTER  
ADDRESSES BOYS

AUBURN, Me., Dec. 2 (Special).—Lewiston and Auburn surrendered to the boys of Maine for the week-end, entertaining nearly 1000 delegates here for the annual Maine Boys' Conference. Percival P. Baxter, Henry F. Merrill of Portland, and Arthur A. Heald of Waterville were the chief speakers at the dinner and rally at Lewiston City Hall last night.

In his address Governor Baxter said that "it is the well-to-do who live in nice homes who are doing the most to break down the prohibitory law," and added that he considered their actions symptomatic of the times. The speakers dwelt on the great civic asset the boy really is; on the responsibility of society to give him the best environment for growth physically, mentally and spiritually; and on the privileges the boys of today have, over their fathers, in the matter of opportunity to make the most of themselves. Arthur Gray Staples of Auburn was toastmaster. The program for today is filled with inspirational talks.

GIRL IS THE CAUSE  
OF BORAH SPEECHMiss Lucy Branham Is Prime  
Mover for Talk on Russia

A young girl's enthusiasm for the Russian cause, an enthusiasm backed by an intimate knowledge of conditions in that country, is the impetus behind the invitation extended by a citizens' committee to William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, to deliver an address on United States recognition of Russia in Symphony Hall, Boston, this evening. The Senator, author of a resolution pending in the Senate, favoring recognition, will arrive in Boston tomorrow in time to be the guest at dinner of Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard, who is chairman of the Symphony Hall meeting.

The girl, Miss Lucy Branham, is now in Boston attending to the arrangements for the Borah meeting. Her home is at present in New York, where she is studying for a Doctor of Philosophy degree at Columbia, while teaching in the college. She is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, and it was partly for the purpose of extending her knowledge of history, in which she is specializing, that she made a trip to Russia in the course of which she herself became absolutely convinced that nothing which would be done in the way of relief would be more than scratching the surface. When she returned to this country she interested William Hard, the well-known journalist, in her belief that Russian recognition was an absolute necessity if the country was ever to get back on its feet, and through Hard, led Senator Borah to espouse the cause of Russia.

Miss Branham was the organizer of the Women's Emergency Committee which formed in New York when Russia was first blockaded, and as representative of the Women's Emergency Committee Miss Branham went to Russia, and with the American Friends Commission went into the famine area. Since her return from Russia, besides interesting Senator Borah, Miss Branham has been instrumental in starting the local committees for the recognition of Russia, which are springing up all over the country, and Senators Caraway and Fall, as well as Borah, have now consented to speak through the country on this issue. In accordance with Senator Borah's distinct request, 2000 seats at tonight's Symphony Hall meeting are to be entirely free to the public, though seats on certain blocks of the floor are reserved and may be purchased by those who must be sure of a seat in advance.

SEARS, ROEBUCK'S SALES  
Sears, Roebuck Company's sales for November were \$20,196,559, an increase of \$4,010,664 compared with November a year ago.

WINTER CARNIVAL  
PLANS ADVANCEDMaine Organization Secretaries  
Meet in Waterville

WATERVILLE, Me., Dec. 2.—Winter activities for the State of Maine were discussed in detail at a meeting of the Maine organization secretaries here yesterday. Delegates from civic organizations from the cities of the State were present and winter sport enthusiasts from all parts of the State were guests.

A committee was appointed to amalgamate the winter sports in this State, comprising George C. Clark of Augusta, Mrs. F. M. Wallace of Waterville and Roger Greene of Lewiston. Plans were laid for the filming of various scenes in the winter carnivals which have been scheduled for the coming months by several cities in the State. The carnival organizations of the State are to bear the expense of this. Final settlement of all carnival dates for the winter was effected. Various suggestions were offered as to the best method for the handling of winter carnivals.

George C. Clark of Augusta, president of the Maine organization of secretaries, presided. Augusta, Winthrop, Richmond, Lisbon Falls, Bangor, Auburn, Lewiston, Portland, Bingham, Bar Harbor and Waterville were represented at the meeting.

VULCAN DETINING COMPANY  
The Vulcan Detining concern in the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1922, reports a net profit of \$48,671 after expenses, charges and taxes, compared with \$18,845 in the third quarter of 1921.

Join Our 1923  
CHRISTMAS  
CLUBOpens  
December 4, 1922The  
Boston Five Cents  
Savings Bank

Incorporated April 7, 1894

30 to 38 School Street  
BOSTONDeposits over.....\$64,000,000  
Surplus over.....5,000,000

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Mark Down Sale  
Dependable Quality FURS

1 MINK WRAP, SELECTED SK.	Val. 2500.00	Now 1750.00
1 KARAKUL COAT, SELECTED RUSS.	Val. 800.00	Now 525.00
1 KARAKUL COAT, VIATKA SQU. PANEL.	Val. 675.00	Now 450.00
1 HUD. SEAL, SEL. EASTERN SK.	Val. 850.00	Now 575.00

OTHER HUDSON SEAL COATS—REDUCED AS LOW AS 275.00

## Macmillan Schafer Co.

Makers of Better Furs

159A Tremont Street, Boston One Flight Up—Over Tuttle Shoe Store

## Blankets

## White Blankets

## ALL WOOL

White Blankets, nicely bound with 3-inch gros-grain binding, blue, pink and yellow borders.

Size 70x84.  
Per Pair \$10.50

## Plaid Blankets

## ALL WOOL

Excellent quality. All Wool Plaid Blankets, blue and white, pink and white, tan and white, gray and white, lavender and white, corn and white.

Size 70x82.  
Per Pair \$10

## White Blankets

## ALL WOOL

All White Blankets cut and bound singly (thoroughly shrunk) with 3-inch colored satin bindings, in rose, blue, pink, lavender and cream.

Size 72x84.  
Per Pair \$15

## Extra Long Blankets

Excellent quality white Blankets, extra long, cut and bound singly.

60x90 } Per Pair \$10.50  
70x90 }Indian Blankets or  
"Pendleton Robes"  
Each \$7.75 to \$20Camel's Hair  
Blankets  
Each \$25R. H. STEARNS CO.  
BOSTON

## Mandel Brothers

Chicago

## The Circus has come to Toytown

A small five ring mechanical circus—but one of Toytown's myriad attractions.



—of paper; 2-room house is 14 inches high and has 11x15-inch base. Pictured.

Teddy bear muffs, of fine quality, cinnamon color plush, with cords. Toytown attraction at \$1.

## Flexible Flyer sleds, 3.50

They are 38 inches long, made of seasoned lumber, with steel knees and runners; the style is sketched; a gift to make a boy or girl gleeful. Tenth Floor

## French acrobats at 85c

A new, imported toy that requires no winding. Durable, brightly colored.

Doll houses 1.25  
Dolls 1.25

—of genuine pebble grain leather; 19x25 inches; 15-inch circumference balls of pure white washable rubber; decorated with A B C's and animals.

## High-bouncing balls at 50c

15-inch circumference balls of pure white washable rubber; decorated with A B C's and animals.



## AMERICANS TO AID RUSSIAN INDUSTRY

Clothing Workers to Furnish  
Money for Co-operative Gar-  
ment Factories

By GARDNER L. HARDING  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Sidney Hill-  
man, general president of the Amal-  
gamated Clothing Workers of Amer-  
ica, has returned to America from  
Russia with apparently unabated con-  
fidence in his union's scheme to  
finance a co-operative garment indus-  
try on a large scale in Russia. Mr.  
Hillman's confidence in the present  
Russian Government was to some ex-  
tent taken for granted; but he stated  
to a correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor who met him as he  
disembarked from the Olympic that  
he was now ready to advise the gar-  
ment workers here to invest cash to  
the initial amount \$1,000,000 in the  
Russian-American Industrial Corpora-  
tion, the concern through whose hands  
the project will be immediately con-  
ducted. This investment will be fol-  
lowed, he said, by another million in  
a year or so, with the idea that ulti-  
mately no less than \$5,000,000 will be  
used to back the revival of the basic  
industry of which Russia is at present  
most sadly in need.

"This is not a charity proposition,  
however," said Mr. Hillman, "or else  
we would put our money in Russian  
relief funds as we placed \$100,000 last  
year. The Russian Government is  
guaranteeing our capital and guaran-  
teeing it in dollars, and it is also stip-  
ulated in the contract that we shall be  
guaranteed 8 per cent dividends per  
year. This makes it a business deal  
primarily, and though our union is not  
planning to make money out of Rus-  
sia, we would rather have it on this  
basis." Viewed in this light, this is  
the largest and perhaps the most criti-  
cal investment in the future of Rus-  
sia approximately as it is that has  
yet been made, and the garment work-  
ers' project is an experiment in inter-  
national co-operation of the first im-  
portance.

### Russia Changed Country

Asked how he felt that the present  
state of Russia justified so large an  
American trade-union commitment,  
Mr. Hillman replied, "The new eco-  
nomic policy has worked wonders. I  
found Russia an absolutely changed  
country from my visit a year ago.  
While the Germans are still in the  
throes of a national pessimism, which  
I think is unwarranted by the facts,  
the Russians have recovered almost  
as unreasonable an optimism. The  
sight of retail shops open everywhere,  
at which almost every necessary arti-  
cle is procurable, is a novel phenom-  
enon of town life which the new pol-  
icy has brought into being.  
The policy may be broadened still  
more, and Capitalism let in still far-  
ther before the process is through,  
and I think the Soviet Government is  
ready to make the concessions to  
bring it about. But I am convinced  
that it is now a stable government  
and that it is for Russia; that is why  
we feel safe."

### To Employ 20,000

As to the details of the proposal,  
Mr. Hillman indicated that they are  
to be expanded in several directions  
if his recommendations are accepted.  
"We were going to take over two fac-  
tories employing about 8000 people,"  
he said; "now I am ready to take over  
several more, employing in all over  
20,000 workers."

"The Russians have the plants, the  
labor, and a good deal of the raw  
material; we will furnish the finan-  
cing, some of the raw material, and  
will help with another factor which  
is one of Russia's greatest wants—  
skilled management. Another expan-  
sion of our original program is that  
we will also arm the scheme with a  
bank of our own, to transfer and hold  
funds. On the whole, it is a much  
better and sounder scheme than it  
was a year ago, and we feel more  
assured of its success."

## LONDON NO LONGER IS SMOKIEST CITY IN BRITISH ISLES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Interesting facts  
have recently been made known in  
connection with the campaign against  
smoke in British towns. As a result  
of investigations made in various  
places the idea that London is the  
smokiest city in the country is found  
to be without basis in fact. Man-  
chester is found to contain a larger  
percentage of the products of com-  
bustion, and the air of some smaller  
towns, such as Rochdale, is still less  
pure.

It is a testimony to the success of  
the smoke abatement movement that  
a distinct improvement has been ef-  
fected during the last few years. In  
three years between 1916 and 1919,  
according to figures recently given  
by Dr. J. S. Owens, superintendent  
of the work of the advisory commit-  
tee dealing with smoke abatement,  
the percentage of solid materials in  
the atmosphere of London sank from  
14.7 to 12, and in Manchester from  
15.9 to 15.1. London has improved  
even more since those observations  
were taken, for the corresponding  
figures for the year ending March 31  
last were only 9.24. In London smoke  
is watched carefully. The authorities  
will not allow volumes of black  
smoke to be expelled from factory  
chimneys, and in spite of the large  
number of domestic chimneys, there  
is no doubt that the City has been  
taking itself in hand and purifying  
its air in recent years.

Perhaps the most important result  
of the presence of smoke in the at-  
mosphere of London is its effect upon  
the City's architecture. The presence  
of acid and soot in the air forms a  
governing factor in the choice of ma-  
terials. As was recently pointed out  
by Mr. William Harvey, a leading  
architect, the only buildings in Lon-  
don that appear really comfortable  
are those which happen to wear their  
mantle of soot with dignity.

# B. Altman & Co.

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MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

CONTINUING MONDAY

## The Great Winter Sale of Furs

offering values that are far removed from the ordinary

The collection includes

## CHOICE FUR WRAPS AND COATS

(of the higher-cost grades) presenting a variety of the most sumptuous  
furs and the most exclusive models of the season; taken, for  
this Sale, from the regular stock and marked

at large concessions from former prices

### Popular-type Fur Coats

very specially priced for this occasion

Pony Coats . . . . .	\$95.00
Mongolian Lamb Jaquettes . . . . .	145.00
Seal-dyed Coney Coats . . . . .	190.00
Karakul (Chinese Kid) Coats, . . . . .	275.00
Mole Jaquettes, trimmed with squirrel, . . . . .	275.00
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) . . . . .	275.00, 375.00

Fur Department, Third Floor (Madison Avenue section)

### For Monday

### A Specially-priced Selection of Women's All-silk Crepe de Chine Undergarments

of unusually fine and heavy quality, in flesh-tone, blue,  
peach and lavender; beautifully made, and daintily em-  
bellished with hand-worked feather-stitching, real filet or  
Valenciennes lace

every garment a remarkable value

Nightrobes . . . \$8.50	Vest Chemises \$4.95
Chemises . . . 5.50	Drawers . . . 4.95
Bodices . . . 2.90	

These attractive underthings offer an excellent suggestion  
for the special, intimate gift, whether bestowed in indi-  
vidual pieces or in matched sets.

(Sale on the Second Floor)

### Selected Fur Neckpieces

also marked at very special prices

Black or Brown Fox . . . . .	\$22.50, 28.00
Taupe Fox . . . . .	22.50, 28.00
Skunk . . . . .	22.50, 38.00
Pointed Fox . . . . .	38.00, 48.00
Platinum Fox . . . . .	58.00, 110.00
Rose Fox . . . . .	58.00, 110.00

### For Monday

### An Important Offering of Women's Marvex Glacé Kidskin Gloves

(the holiday gift par excellence)

at very special prices

### Marvex Gloves for Walking

(short length) in plain white or white stitched with black;  
plain black or black stitched with white; and in tan,  
brown, beaver, gray and taupe

at \$2.25 per pair

### Mousquetaire Marvex Gloves

Sixteen-button length; white only

at \$5.75 per pair

Exceptional values for these famous French Gloves  
(Sale on the First Floor)

**Gift Certificates** offering a simple and practical solution of the "what to give"  
problem, may be obtained in the Store. The cash form may  
be purchased outright; the charge form, when filled in, entitles the recipient to charge the amount to  
the account of the giver.







## POWERFUL BACKFIELD FOR AN ALL-EASTERN ELEVEN

College Football Season of 1922 Showed Lack of Star Linemen in at Least Two Positions

Position	Player and Class	College
Left end	H. K. Gray '23	Princeton
Left tackle	C. A. C. Eastman '24	Harvard
Left guard	Clarence Van Blarcom '23	Syracuse
Center	H. N. Bentz '23	Pennsylvania State
Right guard	C. J. Hubbard '24	Harvard
Right tackle	C. H. Treat '24	Princeton
Right end	E. B. Lynch '23	Dartmouth
Quarterback	Capt. C. C. Buell '23	Harvard
Left halfback	O. M. Hewitt '23	Pittsburgh
Right halfback	E. L. Kaw '23	Cornell
Fullback	George Owen Jr. '23	Harvard

From several points of view the eastern college football season of 1922 has offered to the followers of this sport many interesting topics for discussion, but in none has it probably furnished more than in the question of the relative merits of the individual players who received the greatest amount of praise for their playing during the past two months. As is often the case some of those players who held over from last year either failed to come up to expectations or, on the other hand, were not expected to crowd the most promising 1921 holdovers from the honor of being the best players in their respective positions, have risen to great heights and proved themselves among the stars of the 1922 season.

For a second successive season this fall has produced a greater abundance of star backfield players than linemen. It would be very easy to name at least three backfields which would rank with the best of a number of former all-eastern backfields; but when it comes to the line, there are at least two positions which have produced only one or two players who can really be rated as stars. These two positions are center and end and for guards there are not more than two or three players of marked ability for such a team.

Starting with the two end positions H. K. Gray '23 of Princeton and E. B. Lynch '23 of Dartmouth were fast men down the field, sure tacklers of the receiver of a punt and strong on the defensive when the enemy tried to circle their stations. In addition, Gray could run well from his position and either one could take care of a forward pass. For all-around ability these men could hold their own with the best ends of the season. Other strong ends included C. F. Eddy Jr. '23 of Yale; E. C. Stout Jr. '23 of Princeton; H. B. Bjorkman '25 of Dartmouth; L. P. Jordan '23 of Pittsburgh; and Percy Jenkins '24 of Harvard.

The season produced at least four brilliant tacklers with little to choose between them. C. H. Treat '24 of Princeton and C. J. Hubbard '24 of Harvard appeared to lead the others as each distinguished himself by some one play that turned a big game strongly in favor of his team. In the Harvard-Princeton game Treat secured a fumbled ball which put his team within striking distance of Harvard's goal and in the Harvard-Yale game, Hubbard surprised the 76,000 spectators in the Yale Bowl by blocking a placement kick with his team lined up 10 yards from where the ball was placed. In addition to these important plays, both of these tacklers were powerful players, very keen in following the ball, down the field with the ends on punts and little ground was made through them. Two other tacklers worthy of special mention were L. K. Neidinger '23 of Dartmouth and Capt. Mianese Gullian '23 of Brown. Other good tacklers were J. M. Deaver '24, Yale; H. F. Baker '23, Princeton; A. V. Goldstein '24, Dartmouth and H. A. Bolles of Annapolis.

Two guards who played brilliant and steady football were C. J. Hubbard '24 of Harvard and Clarence Van Blarcom '23 of Syracuse. Hubbard will rank with the star guards of former years. A strong athlete and well set up for a guard, he combined his strength with speed and aggressiveness. On the defense he was a veritable stone wall and often broke through an opposing line by a tackle behind the line of scrimmage. H. K. Cross '23 of Yale was another powerful guard; but he was hardly as valuable to his team on attack as were the Harvard and Syracuse players. Capt. J. B. Williams '23 of Amherst College was another fine guard. Capt. W. F. Breidster '23 of West Point; H. S. Harward '24, Harvard; and P. H. Cruikshank '23, Yale, were other good ones.

Capt. H. N. Bentz '23 of Pennsylvania State College is placed at center. He was a most reliable passer of the ball and a strong man on the defensive. For substitutes there are W. R. Rolfe '24 of Cornell; Capt. Frank Culver '23 of Syracuse; Capt. Frank H. Russo '23 of Tufts, and W. M. Lovejoy '24 of Yale.

Capt. C. C. Buell '23 of Harvard was undoubtedly the leading quarterback of 1922. For generalship, it is doubtful if the gridiron has ever seen a better man for the position. Quick to size up a situation; possessed of the utmost confidence of his players and showing such versatility in picking plays that the opponents never could tell just what kind of an attack they would be called upon to meet, he made an ideal quarterback as well as captain. With Buell at the helm, the Harvard eleven was unbeatable, without him it was a different team. G. R. Plana '24 of Cornell was another of the best quarterbacks of the season just closed as were H. H. Mills '23 of Dartmouth; J. P. Gorman '24 of Princeton; G. W. Smythe '24 of West Point; Capt. V. P. Conroy '23 of Annapolis and C. C. Myers '25 of Brown.

For the three remaining backfield positions there is a great wealth of really fine players and it is doubtful if there have been as many of these in a number of years. One player, however, stands out as far above the other backs of the fall and well worthy of going down in football history as one of the greatest ever produced. This player is George Owen Jr., '23, of Har-

vard. A remarkably fine line plunger; a skillful open-field runner with a confusing change of pace and powerful straight arm; a man who can either throw or receive a forward pass with great accuracy, a punter of more than average ability and one of the strongest and most accurate drop-kickers in the game. Owen possessed everything that went to make him one of the greatest all-around offensive backs of all time and in addition he was one of the greatest tacklers that has ever backed up a rushline. His playing in the Yale Bowl Nov. 25 was as fine as any back ever showed. The two other backs who appear best suited to team with Owen were Capt. E. L. Kaw '23, of Cornell and O. M. Hewitt '23, of Pittsburgh. This would make up about any quarterback could ask for and in the hands of Captain Buell would run up some very sizable scores. Another powerful backfield could be made up from H. E. Wilson '24, Pennsylvania State; Capt. J. K. Miller '23, Pennsylvania State; J. B. Cleave '23, of Princeton. Still another would be Capt. R. E. Jordan '23, Yale; E. L. Gehrke '24, Harvard; and W. M. Mallory '24, Yale. Another would be N. G. Neidinger '24 and C. M. O'Hearn '24, of Yale and B. A. Roderick of Columbia. Other fine backs were S. G. Barchet and E. A. Norris of Annapolis; W. F. Neale Jr., '25, Yale; E. B. Kratz '25, Pennsylvania State; and A. D. Galvariski '24, of Tufts.

## MOTORISMS

PLANS have just been completed for the construction of a 1½-mile board speedway in Atlantic City. The site chosen is about 1½ miles from the Boardwalk, between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Absecon Boulevard. In addition to the long track is planned to have an inner track one-quarter of a mile in circumference, to be used for motor-cycle racing and athletic events. The grand stand will seat at least 15,000 persons and will be constructed of concrete throughout. The first meet has been set for July 4, which has the sanction of the American Automobile Association.

Passenger cars to the number of 217,000 were produced in October, while the truck total was 21,416 against comparative figures of 187,128 passenger cars and 18,656 trucks in September. This gives a total of 238,416 cars and trucks in October of 1922, compared with 205,784 in September.

The decree which placed an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent on all automobiles imported into Mexico has been suspended temporarily until Dec. 15, and possibly until Jan. 1. This suspension is in response to the appeal of the automobile dealers who claimed the duty worked a financial hardship upon them, inasmuch as they were not given time to replenish their stock before the original time limit of the decree and expired, many makes had been made at prices based on the importation of cars free of duty.

Twenty years ago a few electric taxicabs were placed in service, but due to conditions were not a success. A few years ago a new type of taxicab went into service in New York City, using electric power entirely. The mistakes of the early cars have been avoided, and it is planned to work the cars in double shifts, from 18 to 20 hours each day. Two sets of batteries are to be used, and the battery compartments are specially designed for rapid changing, so that an exhausted battery may be removed and a fresh one substituted in less than 10 minutes.

The question of whether or not tractors are amenable to the state motor-vehicle license laws of Wisconsin has been settled by an opinion of the Attorney-General holding that no license need be taken out by the owner. The opinion says that tractors are not motor vehicles within the meaning of the statute, and explains: "It should be noted that the State Department always has construed the law to exclude tractors from the class of motor-driven contrivances for the operation of which a license is required."

It is estimated that approximately 2000 bills relating in some way to motor vehicles will be introduced in the 43 state legislatures which will convene early in 1923. The subjects which rank in importance will be safety, road protection and equipment. Truck loads, weights and speeds as well as the regulation of motor vehicles used as common carriers will receive consideration in almost every state, and it can safely be stated that the time is fast approaching when every state in the United States will gauge its motor laws according to a common standard, which will work to the benefit of every motorist concerned.

A 2200-pound, four-cylinder car, designed for quantity production, is being produced in Germany by one of the leading manufacturers. Great Britain alone is said to have ordered 30,000 of these cars to be delivered within five years. The engine comprises four 2.75 by 3.24-inch cylinders, cast in a block with the top half of the crankcase. It develops 30-horsepower at 2800 revolutions per minute. The valves are located in the detachable cylinder head and are operated by an overhead camshaft driven from the crankshaft through a vertical shaft and helical gearing. The pistons are of aluminum and the crankshaft runs in three ball bearings. Lubrication is by the circulating splash system, with vanes pump. The inlet and exhaust manifolds are cast in the cylinder head, which is claimed to result in better carburetion and to give the engine smooth outside lines. The cooling water is circulated by

gravity. The radiator is flat instead of being V-shaped, as found on practically all other German and British cars. The two-bladed fan is cast of aluminum, and driven by belt. The throttle control is by pedal only. The gas-line tank has a capacity of 12 gallons and is located on the dashboard, the fuel being fed by gravity. An electric starting and lighting outfit is standard equipment. The starting motor operates on the toothed flywheel rim and the whole flywheel with motor drive is inclosed in a dust-proof case. The battery is carried between the running board and the side sills. Both the output regulator and the automatic battery switch are inclosed within the housing over the commutator.

The inclosed cone clutch has asbestos fabric lining and is provided with a simple clutch brake. The clutch spring can be adjusted from outside the housing. Even the clutch and transmission shafts are of the semi-floating type. The transmission has four forward speeds. All bearings are ball bearings and the gearshift lever is located in the center of the car on the transmission plate. The propeller shaft has only a single universal joint, of the disk type. Torque is taken up by the propeller shaft tube, which has a yoke forward end. The rear axle thrust is transmitted to the frame by the springs. Final drive is by bevel spiral gears. The rear axle has ball bearings throughout and is of the semi-floating type. Its housing is a large steel casting with gear carrier and cover plate. Both brakes are internal and act directly on the axle of the semi-floating type of the conventional type is fitted with ball bearings. The rear springs are heavy quarter elliptics arranged diagonally and mounted on the frame side members. The frame members are parallel, which facilitates the mounting of the body. Either steel spoke or disk wheels are of the detachable type fitted with 30x3½ tires.

The production proposed for this car is larger than any previously attempted in Germany. The plant designed for the manufacture of the car being far too small to produce 6000 complete machines a year, it has been found necessary to purchase the engines and other chief components from the manufacturers, the main plant confining itself almost entirely to assembling. The lines of the car are directly in contrast to American-built machines, as the whole appearance gives one the impression of a high-sided streamline body, with running boards and mudguards built sectionally, with no attempt at beauty of design.

## Boston's Skating to Start Tonight

Arena to Start In With Varied and Interesting Program

Boston's ice-skating season of 1922-23 will be ushered in tonight at the Boston Arena with one of the most attractive programs that has yet been offered to the New England public. Manager G. V. Brown of the Arena has been assembling amateur and professional skaters from all parts of the world for this opening and a very interesting program which includes all forms of skating has been drawn up.

No less than two American amateur champions will be seen in action. Mrs. Theresa Reid Blanchard, who holds the national women's championship title at fancy skating, and S. W. Badger, who holds the men's national title in the same event, are to give single exhibitions, and Mrs. Blanchard and N. W. Niles, the famous tennis player, will appear in pair-skating. Miss Kate Schmidt, who took part in the opening of the new arena, will introduce some novel stunts tonight, and Miss Grethe Welkust, direct from Terrace Gardens, Chicago, will have an excellent single number to offer. Russ Jones is expected to be one of the star performers of the night, as he can do anything on skates.

Henri Peterson of St. Moritz, Switzerland, who is generally regarded as the most graceful skater in the world, will provide another of his famous exhibitions.

William Frick will perform his famous candle dance. William Jaycock and Miss Leah Croger Muller of Milwaukee will contribute single exhibitions. Members of the Victoria Hockey Club, Boston A. A., Boston College and Boston University will figure in the burlesque hockey match.

A. W. Weld of the Skating Club of Boston will be master of ceremonies and C. M. Rotch of the same club will be the announcer. The opening is scheduled for 8 o'clock.

## YANKEES GET TWO SHORTSTOPS

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The New York American League club announced today that two young shortstops have been signed by the club. Rafael Quintana, now playing with the Havana Reds, and G. H. Redfern, a collegian from North Carolina State University. The New York Nationals received invitations to train next spring at Pasadena, Cal., and Victoria, Tex., from the chambers of commerce of those cities. The Giants also announce the release of pitcher Max Baehre to the Port of Spain club of the West Indies in part payment for pitcher George Warberg, who will report to New York next spring.

## BILLIARD MATCH CANCELED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The match scheduled to have begun last night between E. R. Greenleaf, pocket billiard champion, and Arthur Church, challenger, has been called off. The match, which was to have taken place at the Strand Billiard Academy, the failure of Mr. Church to consent to play the first block of 150 balls, on Thursday night, because of the absence of a set of balls, caused those in charge to call off the match, the academy management stated. The diamond trophy emblematic of the pocket billiard championship will become the permanent possession of Mr. Greenleaf, under the rules.

## SCHIRMER NAMED CAPTAIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Competition in the nineteenth annual tournament of the Chicago Bowling Association gets under way here today with 550 teams enrolled in the main event, 1360 in the doubles, and 2712 in the singles. Dec. 24 is marked for the close of the tourney.

## TECH MEN GIVEN INITIAL WORKOUT

Coach Blacklock's Ice Hockey Candidates Start Practicing for 1922-23 Season

The hockey squad of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology got its initial practice of the season at noon today when about a score of the 40 candidates out for the varsity team appeared at the Boston Arena on St. Botolph Street. Coach A. L. Blacklock, who was recently appointed mentor, took charge of the men and spent an hour with them in an effort to single out the more promising material. Another practice session will be arranged for those who failed to report on account of classes. The size of the squad, however, and the limited facilities for practice available will undoubtedly necessitate the splitting the group into two parties until a cut is made.

G. V. Brown, the manager of the Boston Arena, who has complete control of the scheduling of all home games in order that all greater Boston teams may be accommodated, has arranged a game between Technology and Boston University for Friday, Dec. 8. Thus, with a week's training to represent the Engineers, Coach Blacklock has a perplexing problem on hand. This will be the first year of ice hockey at the university but even so the Cambridge collegians are being no chances and no effort will be spared to get the sextet in shape for the initial contest.

Although this was the first day of practice on the ice for the Tech skaters, the squad has been training for the past two weeks at the Walker gymnasium and the outdoor track in an effort to develop wind and get in tip-top condition for practice. When the first call for candidates was made Dec. 17, about two score of men for the varsity and 20 for the freshman teams responded. Among these were two regulars from last year's varsity, five others who were on the squad last winter, one man who played at Tech two years ago, four of the freshman team of last year and several others with experience at other colleges or with club teams.

The two regulars are Capt. H. L. Hayden '23, and J. G. Dalton '24. The former was wing for the past two years while Dalton was last year's first-string center. Graduations and ineligibility has deprived the team of the greater part of its strength of last year. Capt. H. D. Nickle '23, formerly of Queen's University, Canada, whose work at goal all last winter was the feature of every Tech game, has decided to give up collegiate hockey and is now playing with the Boston Athletic Association. J. N. DuVeret '22 and N. A. MacNeil '23, the two sterling defense men, will also be absent. The former has graduated while MacNeil has played his full quota of three years. Both had learned the game in Canada and put up a stonewall defense for the Engineers the past two years. A. F. Taylor '23, a wing, will be out of the game on account of the three-year rule, while H. A. Wilbur, who rotated with Hayden for the other wing position, has graduated.

Thus, with only two letter men for a nucleus, Coach Blacklock will have to develop a team from the ground up. Although the season last winter was not considered as big a success as was expected, the Engineers beat the strong Dartmouth team from Canada, 3 to 0, won from Massachusetts Agricultural College, 7 to 0, shut out Yale, 1 to 0, beat Williams College and lost twice to Boston College and again to Harvard.

The schedule, as drawn to date, includes games with the United States Military Academy at West Point, Jan. 20; Yale University at New Haven, Feb. 3; and Dartmouth College at Hanover, Feb. 10. The scheduling of home games is entirely in the hands of the Boston Arena management, and depends to a great extent on the showing of the team. Besides the game with Boston University this Friday should give a rough estimate of Technology's team this season, a great deal of practice will be necessary before the engineers' chances against Yale, Dartmouth and Harvard can be predicted with any degree of precision. As soon as the Charles River freezes, it is planned to clear a space in front of the Tech boathouse and reserve it for practice as long as the ice at the Arena will not be available. Thus, it is hoped to partly overcome the difficulty of arranging convenient practice sessions at the St. Botolph Street rink.

depends to a great extent on the showing of the team. Besides the game with Boston University, however, it is practically certain that games with Harvard, Boston College, Massachusetts Agricultural College, and probably some visiting Canadian college team will be arranged by G. V. Brown.

Besides Captain Hayden and Dalton, the two veterans, there are several other men on the squad now whose records show promise. F. C. Niles '25, who hails from Canada, has played on club teams in Toronto, was on the Phillips Exeter Academy squad two years ago and on the Harvard freshman team last year. His position is right wing. Another outstanding right wing is D. D. Peene '25, who played at St. Andrews College in Toronto, Ont., and was captain of the freshman team at Tech last winter. His work with the yearlings stamped him as a player of great promise. He showed plenty of speed and expert maneuvering of the puck.

Another new man with a college record is P. M. Putnam '25, who played left defense for two years at Bowdoin College. His addition to the squad will be of great value, in view of the loss of both of last year's defense men. In fact, the training of defense material is bound to prove Coach Blacklock's biggest problem this year.

It is very probable that Nickle's place at the goal will be taken by Denton Massey '23, who has also learned the game at Toronto. He was on the squad two years ago, but the unusual performance of Nickle at the net then did not give him a chance to show his wares until the game with Dartmouth, to which Nickle could not go. Massey took his place and flashed with such luster as to stop 40 possible shots for goal on the part of the Green forwards. He was not at Tech last year, but has returned this fall and immediately reported to the team.

Others that have been on the Tech squad before are E. B. Johnson '24, and W. H. Bandy '23. The former is a wing, while Bandy is a defense man with 190 pounds and more than six feet to his physical make-up. F. A. Barrett '24 was on the freshman team two years ago and is out to make the varsity now. P. H. Scott '24, with three years' experience at high school, was also with the yearlings 'two seasons ago, playing both the center and wing positions. J. D. Fitch '24 is another lad with a prep school record. J. A. Chickering '23 played left wing and center during his freshman year, and was with the Arlington High School team previous to that. E. Sweet, another senior, played two years as a forward at the Classical High School in Providence, R. I.

Besides Peene, the captain of last year's freshman team, there are three other former yearling regulars. Homer Duggan guarded the net all winter, while G. M. Balcom and G. H. Fuller held the two positions at defense. All three played creditably.

Of the 20-odd candidates out to make the freshman outfit there are four with records worthy of note. H. B. Waterman played center for two years at Rindge Technical School, which always puts out teams above par. R. W. Moir has played right wing at Newton High School, while another lad, J. L. Locke, has put in two years as a regular at Malden High School. J. E. Deignan, who was fullback on the freshman football team this fall, has played two years at Andover guarding the cage and has also served as substitute for the St. Nicholas team of New York.

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## The Ruralist and His Problems

The old haymow's the place to play for boys, when it's a rainy day! I good-ol' rubber be up there Than down in town or anywhere!

When I play in our stable loft The good old hay's so dry and soft. And feels so fine and smells so sweet, I moss forget to go an' eat.

A RAINY day in the country is a golden day for which one stores up inconsequential tasks and odd jobs of one sort or another that seem to need some excuse to be indulged. There's wood to be piled in neat rows in the shed, and there are nimble young fingers to make a game of it, intrinsically and baricading the woodshed walls with the care of an engineer. There's a bookshelf to make for the nursery, and apprentices to help in the making with much whittling and measuring of boards. There are puzzles to solve and magazines to cut up; there's corn to be shelled and popped and strung for Christmas decorations.

And there are stories to be told, and gingerbread men to cajole from Somebody in the kitchen when the haymow and the dolls' party and Old Mother Goose have been ransacked for their utmost contribution.

On rainy days, the Ruralist, shares with Grandfather Squeakers, "that singular knack Of sitting around on the small of his back."

after he has lighted a cheery fire of birch and hickory in the fireplace, and has tilted back his chair to permit that essential elevation of the heels that is somehow consistent with the ruminate reading that is reserved for such weather. It was on a rainy day that the Ruralist found time to search through a "find" of old volumes of agricultural journals whose ancient bindings suggested something out of the usual inside. And they were worth the trouble, for they were written in days when men had time to write and time to think.

To any agricultural college or society that may be seeking a suitable name for a library or building of archives, the Ruralist commends the name of David Wiley, who, in 1810 launched the first American agricultural journal, "without having previously solicited or obtained a single subscriber." David Wiley's paper was called "The Agricultural Museum," designed to be a repository of valuable information to the farmer and manufacturer and the means of a free communication of sentiment and general interchange of ideas on the important subjects of their occupation.

The Museum seems to have been a fortuitous publication for general agricultural papers. It covered a broad scope and succeeded in securing substantial essays on many practical matters pertaining to the farm. What happened to the paper after its first year, the Ruralist has been unable to discover. The first volume is treasured for its historic interest in the library of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Its contributors dwelt upon such homely topics as the feeding of calves, the culture of flax, how to make butter in winter, and the pruning of orchards. But their range included the improvement of Merino Sheep, roads and in-

land navigation, analysis of soils, history of forest trees, and botany.

The farm journals that followed David Wiley's pioneer effort were in some cases papers of a high grade of editorial comment, containing articles on a wide range of subjects and thoughtful discussions of science and education that would in most cases be thought too far removed from the tilling of the soil for inclusion in our present day farm press.

In 1845, when the country was a nation of farmers outside the cities, the American Quarterly Journal of Agriculture and Science was discussing the need for and desirability of agricultural colleges and of vocational education for the farmer. In a paper on "Education of the American Farmer," Dr. Henry S. Randall made a strong case against this "material type of education." It is a question that educators have been arguing ever since and never more than at the present time. Dr. Randall might be expressing the minority views of almost any agricultural college faculty when he urges the rejection of a system of "practical education," which trains for "a certain narrow utility which refers everything to the standard of pecuniary profit or loss, which regards man as an animal whose prime object and chief good is to be well fed, well clothed and well lodged."

"The great object of education is not to fill the mind with mere facts," insists this writer of the '40's. "Practical subjects, if taught, should be added to the mental and moral culture of those studies that develop the man, intellectually and spiritually."

Some modern educators would like to read to those farmers who cry out against any broadening of the scope of agricultural curricula beyond "practical" studies, a paragraph of Dr. Randall's asking if the farmer is prepared to subscribe to the humiliating doctrine that education, beyond that necessary to fit him to labor advantageously, is of no avail, that it is his business to go through life uneducated, "a sort of food-producing machine for another class who are to think for him—to use him as a sort of privileged beast of burden."

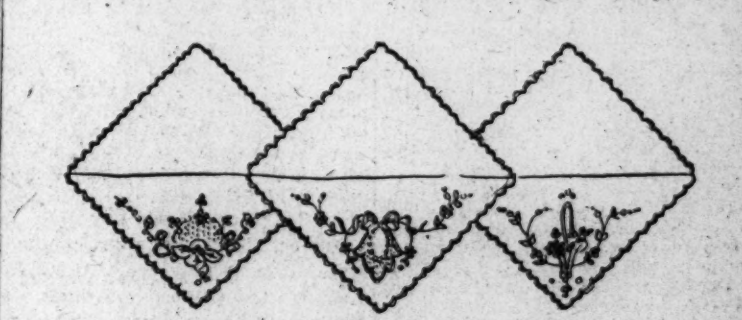
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## Giving Gloves This Christmas Will Be a Significant Tribute

WHEN knights were bold and barons held their sway—in the middle ages of Romance—a glove glittering with precious gems was the sign of a promise! The GAGE was a folded glove, the token of an oath of loyalty to a feudal overlord. And the GAUNTLET—a glove flung down was a wager of battle; picked up—an accepted challenge! Later the records tell that "gloves were presented to persons of distinction on special occasions!"—THE GIFT.

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## THE SHEPARD STORES

BOSTON



## AGRICULTURE IN ITALY VITAL PART OF THE NATIONAL LIFE

Other Countries Invade Field and Strive for Markets of Europe—Home Consumption in Peninsula Increases

By CLAYTON SEDGWICK COOPER

Gibbon, when writing of Italy's national economy, said that agriculture was the foundation of manufactures, since the production of nature are the materials of art. The agrarian questions in this country have been assuming ever-enlarging importance and have shared with industry many of the problems and conflicts between capital and labor of the past decade. The Italian, in a love of the land, and as a cultivator and farmer he is unsurpassed, save possibly by the Chinese. One-third of Italy's population is engaged in agricultural pursuits and two-thirds of the producing element derives its living from this industry. The agrarian population of Italy in the year 1911 was 9,328,300 persons over 9 years of age. Among the notable agricultural products for which Italy is famous at home and abroad are olive oil, in which Italy stands next to Spain in world production, producing 2,062,000 tons in 1916; Spain, in a third position, produced 1,916,000 tons, surpassed Italy in this production only by about 10,000 quintals. In the production of wine, Italy stands first in the world, with an output of 38,960,000 hectoliters in 1916. France, Spain, Algeria, and Portugal following in the order named.

As a hemp producer Italy stands next to Russia and the Philippine Islands occupying a third position in the production of this commodity. Wheat production, so vital to Italy has been increasing notably. Out of a total of 26,000,000 hectares of agrarian and forest lands, 13,000,000 are given over to grain cultivation, and of these 4,700,000 are devoted to wheat alone. Italian wheat crop increased from 3,631,000 tons in 1911 to 5,845,000 tons in 1913. Maize increased from 2,135,000 tons to 2,753,000 tons, sugar from 63 tons to 305,000 tons in the same period. Italy greatly increased her wheat importations also in these years bringing in from 154,000 to 1,810,000 tons, making a gain per head in the consumption of wheat 133 kilograms to 216, thus greatly benefiting and advancing the national well being.

Italy has been engaged in recent years in reclaiming land from water and the extension of draining operations is shown by the fact that from 1892 to 1905 an average of 22,400 hectares of land were reclaimed per year. The annual import of agricultural machinery also has been increasing rapidly and the national production of agricultural machines has increased in like proportions. Between 1891 and 1893 the import of agricultural machines in Italy amounted to 22,400 lire; in the years 1912 to 1914 this import of agricultural implements reached the figure of 19,560,700 lire. The improved condition of agriculture in Italy can be traced moreover to the rapidly increasing use of chemical fertilizer, the country using in 1913, 1,400,000 tons against 200,000 tons in 1896.

**Herds of Live Stock**  
One of the early impressions of the traveler in Italy is that this country is unique among European countries at present in the possession of live stock. In 1918 there were reported 25,874,852 head of live stock in Italy. He who visits Tuscany will find vast herds of cattle, sheep, horses and even buffaloes roaming over the Tuscan marmitta, the "agro Romana" and the Pontine marshes.

The description of agricultural industry in Italy would take one into many fields for the variety of products of this country is legion. The pasture lands, the farms and plantations, clamber up the sides of the Alps and the Apennines, sometimes to the height of 2500 meters, while on the banks of Lake Como are olives, chestnuts and vineyards growing side by side. In the valley of the Po fields of rice alternate with wheat, maize, hemp and beet root, while vineyards, mulberry trees and plantations of other kinds of fruit flourish. The entire reaches of the Apennine slopes are covered with cereals, pasture and beech woods, while the winter cultivation of flowers makes an Italian garden of the shores of Liguria.

On the hills looking toward the Tyrrhenian Sea the olive can be seen and in fact wherever the traveler may be touring in Italy he seems to be looking out always upon vine and olive-clad hill sides. No country other than Italy, or possibly the upper reaches of the Andes bearing the historic scars of Inca cultivation, can parallel Italy for intensive agricultural production on her green hills and mountain slopes.

There is also that enchanted coast extending from Amalfi to Salerno and the farthest Calabria, from Palermo to Messina and Syracuse, where one travels almost perpetually among gardens of oranges, lemons and mandarins, while the air is filled with the scent of the "Zagara," as the Sicilians call the orange blossoms.

**Returned Emigrants Clear Land**  
Along the shores of the Adriatic one finds a fantastic procession of the most varied agricultural interests. There are extensive corn fields, vineyards and groves of Lecco olives. Abruzzi possesses also flourishing vineyards and olive plantations as well as extensive sheep grazing lands. The cottages of returned emigrants dot the hillsides of the marshes and these emigrants are clearing the ground and reclaiming additional sections of the New Italy. In the northern sections of Romagna, Emilia and the Veneto, alongside of the industrialization of agriculture and the cattle raising industry, are found extensive hydraulic improvements, greatly assisting in the irrigation and preparation of the land.

These making and wine pressing in Italy is carried on under varied conditions. Milk is produced and treated both on the pasture lands of the mountains and in the valleys and plains, amid mild and hot climates alike. Wine presses are found in Val d'Aosta as well as on the slopes of Etna, while olives are gathered and crushed in Ventimiglia, as well as in Palermo, where one finds the immense plant said to have been introduced by the Saracens.

The arrangements for the irrigation and reclaiming of land, as well as the size of holdings and the condition of labor, have been matters absorbing the attention of land owners and peasants for many generations. The history of Rome as of Italy has hinged largely at various times upon the distribution of farmers and cultivation of the soil, and here as in other parts of the world the eternal contest between landowner and cultivator is always present.

In northern Italy, the small holders of land prevail in Piedmont, Lombardy, Liguria, and Veneto, while in southern Italy large land-holders are found in the Marshes, Romagna, and Calabria. In certain sections, notably the Marshes, Tuscany, and in parts of Umbria and Romagna, the worker shares profits equally with the owner. In Veneto, Campagna, and Basilicata, the land is rented out by the owners to operators.

In Lombardy, Emilia, and Piedmont, workers are hired by contracts for a stated period, usually one year. Day or piece work prevails in Sicily and Calabria, where the lowest paid labor is found. Southern Italy is economically in an inferior condition as compared with the north. Italy has been since the period of the Renaissance, when the Florentine bankers and leaders of the wool industry of northern Italy acquired control of the economic life of the south. With a scanty middle class, South Italy was at the mercy of a few landlords and the close of the feudal period. This part of Italy, moreover, is cursed with aridity, and in some cases with malaria and a lack of modern improvements, while the absence of sanitation and education, together with low wages, which have produced emigration, add to the agricultural problems here.

In the endeavor to regain the European markets lost in the war, Italy is struggling to find a way to France and Germany, France drawing on her southern provinces for her particular needs rather than importing from Italy.

Italy's agricultural markets before the war were Central Europe, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland. During the war, Italy's exports of cereals and all kinds of foodstuffs and ready market in these sections. From 1908 to 1912 Italian exports to Germany amounted to 13.65 per cent of the total Italian exportation, while the percentage of exports to the Austrian Empire was 8.80 per cent. During the year 1913 agricultural exports to Germany and Austria amounted to the impressive sum of 274,000,000 lire. As a result of the war the purchasing power of Europe has been greatly reduced, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia have both become agricultural producers, and France and Spain come into competition with Italy.

There has been also greatly increased home consumption in Italy of agricultural products and an increase of agricultural import over export in cereals and cattle has produced an unfavorable trade balance of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 lire for the agricultural industry alone.

Of the former large agricultural exports of Italy such as wine, olive oil, fruits, vegetables and hemp, wine has a decreased demand brought about by the absence of the large amount used during the war in France, and also by reason of the loss of markets in the United States. Vegetable exports have been reduced to 50 per cent of their former amount, but this loss is compensated in part by increase in the exportation of extracts derived from vegetables. Certain restrictions on the export of olive oil caused for a decrease in the output of this product. Fresh and dried fruit from the south have maintained their former level of export, these products being used more largely in Italy during the war.

**More Machinery**  
Among the outstanding needs of agriculture in Italy are changes from antique to modern methods, the larger use of machinery, rotation of crops, better roads and better housing accommodations for laborers. There is a lack of efficiency in certain regions on the part of the railroads in the carriage of perishable vegetables. Old customs die hard in Italy. For example, there is a centuries-old method in vogue in southern Italy of driving great flocks of sheep and goats from the lowlands to the hills and back in spring and autumn along roads that give these animals a fine opportunity to banquet on the way, regardless of the rights of private property.

The placing of villages, moreover, where farmers reside, instead of on their farms as in this country, causes much waste of time, hours in fact daily, going back and forth. This custom is partly due to the swampy conditions in the lowlands and is also traceable in part to the protective instinct that in older days led the farmers to unite in villages for safety against robber adventures and corsairs; thus came the walled villages of Italy's hill towns. In spite of industrial expansion in north Italy, 42 per cent of the inhabitants still live in small hamlets.

The vital and important problem of irrigation is getting attention and needs comprehensive treatment. The regulation of the water supply due to the torrential rains rushing down from the hills in certain parts of southern Italy, the agricultural and pastoral south, because of the fact that the hills have been denuded of forests, require national attention. These floods not only menace property but convert fertile fields into unhealthy marshes.

The reforestation of the hills and the erection of additional barrages and reservoirs to catch and hold

water for future use, are subjects that are now receiving attention by the modern Italian agriculturist. Italy is building anew its agrarian life and it will take time to offset the results of centuries of neglect, invasion and brigandage. Before the present generation has passed the waste lands bordering the Ionian Sea will be reclaimed and in place of the squalid villages and disgusting huts, where stood the glorious buildings and wonderful gardens that Herodotus admired in his visits to the opulent colonies of Magna-Grecia, new cities and new agricultural enterprises will arise.

In agriculture as in industry a new period of Italian renaissance has opened. With the reclaiming of large sections of the present unusable lands there will be furnished increased fields for the employment of Italian labor, and more and more will it be possible for Italy to supply large sections of Europe with the products of her soil.

## News in Brief

**Dublin**—The commission appointed by the Irish Government to inquire into the working of Irish railways has just reported, with one dissenting vote, in favor of the nationalization of the railways by the State. It is recommended, however, that the management be not in the hands of a state minister, but by a national railway board representing various interests, including labor.

**Adelaide**—The new Oodnadatta railway will be built into the center of the Australian continent and through the richest mineral and greatest pastoral lands of the country, according to an announcement by the Minister of Home Territories. This will be the first step of a plan to cover every section, including the vast deserts, with railroads.

**London**—The famous royal stables at Buckingham Palace, known as the Mews, are to be demolished. In their stead will be built a modern garage large enough to care for the numerous automobiles of the royal family.

**Moscow**—Russian locomotive works are operating so satisfactorily, it has been announced by the Government, that hereafter it will be necessary to purchase railway engines from foreign countries. To date the Soviets have received 680 locomotives from Germany, with 20 more to come, and 120 from Sweden, with 300 yet to be delivered.

**Tokyo**—For the first time women students are to be admitted to the board of technology of the Imperial University of Kyushu. The board of consultation held more than 100 meetings to arrive at the decision. They are expected to open the doors of agricultural colleges as well.

**Rio de Janeiro**—Mr. Carr Chapman, who may visit this country to assist in the fight for the vote, will find the campaign well under way upon her arrival. At the moment the battle is centered about the bill which is under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. If the bill becomes a law, which is said to be more likely this year than at any previous time in Brazil's history, the women of the land will be on the same political footing as the men.

**Montreal**—The city's first experience with federated charities work has been an unqualified success. The banding together of 27 leading charities, which appealed to the public for \$350,000, has come as a relief after years of individual solicitation. A sum of \$50,000 more was donated than was asked for, or \$400,000.

**Winnipeg, Man.**—Robert Forke, leader of the Progressive Party in Canada, declared at Brandon that at the next session of the Dominion Parliament there would be a full discussion with reference to the holding of an investigation into the handling of western Canada's yearly grain crop.

**Beirut, Syria**—Tamer Bey Hamade has been appointed member of the Commission of Sales at Beirut. In place of Churci Cordah, Counselor to the Court of Cassation.

**Victoria, B. C.**—Large quantities of Japanese oranges, part of the heavy annual Christmas movement of the choice fruit to markets on this Continent, have arrived here from the Orient. Two vessels recently brought 43,080 bundles of oranges, most of which will be shipped to eastern Canada and the United States.

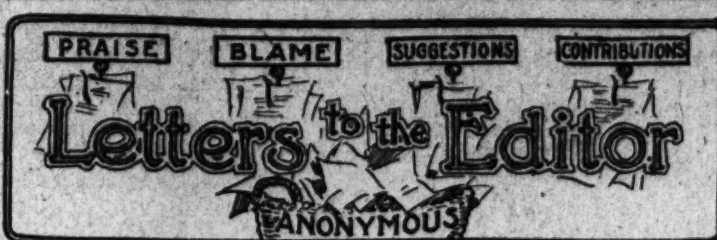
**Fayette City, Pa.**—Guy W. Brown (R.), elected to the state Senate from the Thirty-Second District, attributes his success to a campaign of personal call on voters. He waged the most unusual campaign on record in Fayette County. Before the May primary, Mr. Brown started out to visit the voters of his district in their homes. Using an automobile, he covered the district thoroughly and won the nomination. He used the same tactics in the general campaign for the general election on Nov. 7.

**Tegucigalpa, Honduras**—The Government of Honduras has notified the League of Nations of its intention to withdraw from the League. The reason given for this step is the heavy expenditure entailed by the membership, and the fact that Honduras feels it has little need of representation in the League.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—Elected to the House of the Indiana General Assembly without having made a speech or without having taken an active part in her campaign, Miss Elizabeth Rainey of Indianapolis was the only woman in Indiana to win a position greater than a county office. She was elected on the Republican ticket. She made the race at the request of the non-partisan clubs—the Women's City Club and the Woman's Department Club of Indianapolis.

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Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold him, or the newspaper responsible, for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### The War Referendum

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The letter of Mr. Harry Pence of Cincinnati, appearing in your issue of Nov. 17, is only one more expression on the futility of war.

It is obvious that he voices the general thought—his only objection to Mrs. Winnifred Mason Hux's "Referendum" apparently being that it is an inadequate means.

He questions the propriety of the Nation engaging in a war on a referendum of 51 per cent—even extending the figure to 75 per cent of the total vote cast, suggesting that the remaining 25 per cent opposed to such action might make the successful conduct of the war difficult.

While it will never be known what percentage of the people would have voted "No" had the last great conflict been submitted to a referendum, yet it must be admitted that it would have amounted to a consequent figure. Indeed, there is much speculation that it would have carried at all, but that it was once so decreed, it received the moral, physical, and financial support of the people.

A referendum will prevent any other conflict such as we have just experienced, then a referendum is a referendum of the people, and it is only just that those who shall perform the service and make the sacrifice should say "So mote it" and it will be found that Mrs. Hux is right and that the only influence favoring hostilities will be those with a motive—who expect to profit much.

CHARLES HICKMAN.  
Forsyth, Mont., Nov. 21, 1922.

### Why Not the Prohibition Party?

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Have just been reading your editorial, "As to That Third Party" in the Monitor of Nov. 20, and am intensely interested in the thought brought out in the same, as for the past two years I have felt that a third party must be the outcome of the dissatisfaction in the two old parties, and why not make it the Prohibition Party?

Am sure the great majority of the women of our land would be glad to stand behind the party with the rising sun as its emblem, so significant of our name, and I am sure that the women of the world will be glad to stand behind the party with the rising sun as its emblem, so significant of our name, and I am sure that the women of the world will be glad to stand behind the party with the rising sun as its emblem, so significant of our name.

W. C. McCLANE.  
1113 Baywater Ave., Burlingame, Cal.  
Nov. 22, 1922.

### SALVATION ARMY OFFICIAL ARRIVES

Mr. David C. Lamb Named to Succeed Evangeline Booth

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—David C. Lamb, commissioner, and second in command in the International Salvation Army, who has been designated to take over the command of the army in America from Commander Evangeline Booth, arrived on the steamship Aquitania last night.

Plans of the supreme commander of the Salvation Army, General Bramwell Booth, for reorganization of the army in America, which aroused a storm of protest from citizens and organizations, call for a commissioner-ship which will be dependent upon the British arrival of the army.

The arrival of Commissioner Lamb was said to have been kept secret from his friends and associates in the work of the Salvation Army here. The commissioner's first statement when he set foot ashore was an assurance to his associates that his mission had nothing to do with the proposed reorganization of the American division.

"I must deny emphatically that I have come for the purpose of dealing in any way with any question regarding Commander Evangeline Booth," said he.

"I am here for the purpose of making a study of the needs in Canada of English immigrants. The British Government has created a fund of \$15,000,000 to be expended the next two years for the purpose of bringing deserving men and women from England and colonizing them in Canada.

"The Salvation Army has been chosen as one of the media in working out this national program for handling the unemployment situation in England."

### KLAN TO OPEN BRANCH IN WESTERN CANADA

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 23 (Special Correspondence).—Efforts are being made by the members of the British Columbia to establish what is believed to be the first branch of the Ku Klux Klan in western Canada. An advertisement inviting applications for membership in the Klan appeared in a newspaper published this week in the town of Cranbrook, not far north from the boundary of the United States.

The advertisement is said to be on behalf of the Canadian division of the Ku Klux Klan which, it says, is about to establish Lodge No. 299.

The women of the United States, as a whole, know so little about the platforms of the two old parties, but we do know we stand for law enforcement and prohibition and are gradually informing ourselves concerning the working of the political machine, and I trust before another presidential election every woman voter may have the opportunity of reading all the platforms and choosing the one that is nearest right.

I, for one, feel that the men (and women) who would come out and stand on the Prohibition ticket would be the kind of persons that would uphold all else that is for the betterment of mankind.

I wish at this time to express my sincere appreciation of all the Monitor editorials.

(Miss) SUZANNE K. HAZLEHURST, 328 1/2 E. Baltimore Street, Michigan City, Ind.  
Nov. 23, 1922.

### The Name "Witch Hazel"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In reading an article on page 7 of the Monitor of Nov. 7, this year, entitled "Witch Hazel" by E. I. Farrington, I note with pleasure that he gives a beautiful and instructive description of the shrub.

But near the conclusion he states that the word "witch" is misquoted as "misleading"—a statement on which I wish to disagree with him.

In earlier days and in some backwoods districts yet there are men and women who claim to be able to find water veins in the ground for the purpose of sinking wells and procuring water by the use of a wishbone branch of hazel. They cut the two long ends about 2 1/2 or 3 feet long, leaving about eight inches to a foot long on the body stem part. They grasp each long end in each hand and grip tight with the short stem part held horizontally in front of them and proceed to slowly walk around the district they wish to find water. The end of the forked stick will point toward the ground after a time and I have seen the bark twist off the twigs in the hand.

One who searches for water this way is known as a water witch, hence the name "witch hazel." Of course I believe this is all superstition to an extent and the action of the twig is answered by the contraction and peculiar actions of the nerves and muscles of the hands and it is quite interesting to cut a forked stick from any sort of tree and try it. The results will be interesting.

W. C. McCLANE.  
1113 Baywater Ave., Burlingame, Cal.  
Nov. 22, 1922.

### CROTON AQUEDUCT WILL BE REOPENED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Croton aqueduct, which has not been used in five years, is to be put in commission again to convey water to New York City.

When the Croton service was discontinued in 1917, the entire water supply of the city was carried through the new Catskill aqueduct. This system is carrying about 275,000,000 gallons a day, although its maximum capacity is 312,000,000 gallons. The Croton system has a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons.

The reopening of the Croton aqueduct is to permit repairs to the Catskill system. Additional siphons are being installed along the Catskill line from Peekskill to Yonkers, and when the connections are made from the siphons of the Catskill tunnel the flow of water will have to be stopped temporarily. The old aqueduct has been constantly kept in repair since 1917 for emergency use.

### PARTY MEMBERSHIP CONSIDERED NEED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the New York State League of Women Voters, announcing today that the organization would hold its annual convention at the Hotel Ten Eyck in Albany on Jan. 16 and 17, said the ideals and policies of the organization would remain the same, though many constitutional changes are contemplated.

"The purpose of the League of Women Voters is education for citizenship," said Mrs. Vanderlip. "It is nonpartisan, but believes that to bring about better government it is necessary to enroll and work actively in a political party. Many of the leaders of the league are active in party management."

The league will support a direct primary law because it feels the present system removes nominations too far from the ordinary voter. It will probably endorse the Sheppard-Towner Act as opposed to the Davenport-Moore bill, thus following up its work of last year. Gov. Nathan L. Miller has said that the work of the league and other organizations for the Sheppard-Towner Act last year did much to bring about the welfare legislation that was passed to benefit mothers and children."

**JULIA WARD HOWE TRIBUTE PROPOSED**  
Massachusetts Women to Furnish National Hall

The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will provide the furnishing for the reception hall in the General Federation Headquarters at 1734 N. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., as a personal gift in tribute to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, author and pioneer club woman. The estimated cost is \$2500. It is hoped to make this a holiday gift of individual contributions of from \$1 to \$5 from club women of Massachusetts. The Cantabrigia Club has already contributed \$100.

The reception hall has been chosen as symbolic, in its relation to the rest of the house, to Mrs. Ward's relation to the modern club woman. In the words of Mrs. George Minot Baker, of Concord, Mass., who is in charge of the fund, it will be as though Mrs. Howe was standing with open arms welcoming the club woman of the United States. Mrs. Howe was the first president of the Massachusetts Federation, from 1893 to 1898 and later honorary president.

The money raised will be turned over to the house furnishing committee of the national organization, who will make its own selections. These will consist chiefly of real antiques, including a tablet in honor of Mrs. Howe.

The house now occupied as General Federation headquarters belonged at one time to Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and later was the home of the Czechoslovakian Embassy. The General Federation has been housed there for about a year. The house was purchased at a cost of \$70,000. Improvements, repairs and necessary changes considerably increased the original cost, which with a proposed endowment bring the total to be raised to \$150,000. Of this sum \$105,000 was subscribed in 55 minutes at the biennial convention. Besides the offices which are located on the second floor, and the general reception rooms on the first, the house contains an assembly hall, 16 sleeping rooms and seven bathrooms.

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### MR. WILSON KEEN FOR 1924 BATTLE

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 2.—Woodrow Wilson, former President, declared his "pulses are quickened by the prospect of battle," in a letter to Frank G. Heaton of the Tampa Tribune, made public here.

"The task of 1924," the letter said, "is to mobilize our intellectual and moral forces as to assure a complete defeat of the party which has done the country so serious a disservice and to win again for our Government the leadership in the affairs of the world of which the Republicans for the one being, have deprived it, and personally I feel confident this can and will be done. My pulses are quickened by the prospect of battle."

"I think with you that the voters of the country have already seen how grossly they were misled and have already turned their faces toward the truth."

**VOLUNTARY WHEAT POOL**  
SYDNEY, New South Wales, Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence).—On behalf of the Voluntary Wheat Pool, it is stated that the crop recently garnered and disposed of will yield the growers about 4s. 8d. per bushel.

### Important Auction Sale

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5  
And Following Days at 2 o'clock Each Day  
ANTIQUES AND OTHER WORKS OF ART  
From the Estate of  
Charles A. Campbell of Ipswich, Mass.  
And Other Estates

Consisting of Antique and Modern Furniture, Stiegel and other Early Glass, Lowestoft and other China, Oriental Rugs and Carpets, Fine Embroideries and Hangings, Hall and Banjo Clocks, Large Selections of Works of Art Suitable for Gifts.

Choice Collection of Paintings by Prominent Artists  
ON EXHIBITION SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2  
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

By WILLIAM K. MacKAY CO.  
Auctioneers and Appraisers  
7 Bowditch Street, Boston, Mass.

## MINNEAPOLIS WILL INSPECT ITSELF

Citizens to Utilize Week to Learn, Agree and Start Endeavors for City

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 2 (Special).—Minneapolis tomorrow starts a week of intensive, concentrated self-inspection, unique in history among all the scores of "Do something" weeks that have been observed in various parts of the country during the last few years.

As a part of the plan fostered by the Minneapolis Journal, Mayor George E. Leach officially set aside Dec. 2 to 9 as "Minneapolis Week" and within 24 hours 185 civic, business, social, and welfare organizations had enthusiastically pledged their support and had plans under way for their parts in the affair. Every organization from the Civic and Commerce Association to Boy Scouts will participate actively in Minneapolis Week. There will be dozens of meetings every day, culminating in a city-wide mass meeting next Saturday night.

Steps taken by the 185 organizations involved indicate that three groups of constructive results will grow out of Minneapolis Week. They are:

First—A better acquaintance with the city, its different parts and groups and the concrete needs of these parts and groups on the part of every Minneapolis citizen.

Second—Closer co-operation among the different sections and groups, through a better understanding of each other's needs and aims, resulting in the elimination of petty regional disputes and pulling at cross purposes.

Third, and most important—a definite understanding among all its citizens of the present-day needs of their city as a whole and the birth of a "Minneapolis spirit" designed to bring about their accomplishment through a concrete program backed by the entire population.

For instance, Minneapolis has been seeking for 20 years a city auditorium commensurate with the needs of a city this size. As a result of the Minneapolis Week proclamation, plans already are under way, even before the opening of the official week, to make an immediate reality of the auditorium dream.

Bottled down into a few words, the avowed purpose of the 185 organizations participating in Minneapolis Week reads like this:

"Know your city; agree on the things it needs; then go out and fight shoulder to shoulder to get them."



**Headquarters**  
For the BEST in Umbrella, made with Sewing Machine, strong, durable, thousands of styles to choose from.

**FOR GIFTS**



CHICAGO BOARD  
PRICES RECORD  
GAINS FOR WEEKAdvances Are Made on Moderate Volume of Trading—  
Sentiment Mixed

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—After a sharp slump the first week caused by liquidation, prices on the Chicago Board of Trade resumed their upward trend and showed good gains for the period in all grains except rye, although the advance lost some of its force toward the end of the week.

Sentiment grew mixed, as some traders who have been counting on higher prices over the long pull changed their position and are now looking for ultimately lower prices, especially on wheat. For the present, however, the market is expected to hold fairly steady within a reasonable range.

Advances of the week were made on a moderate volume of trading, but the business was of a good class. What meager offerings appeared were absorbed easily. Damage to the harvest in Argentina, where the surplus was expected to undersell American wheat in Europe, was a bullish factor.

**Conflict of Estimates**  
Estimates of world demand and the American supply conflicted. It was believed that Europe, while needing American grain, was out of the market until lower levels are reached, but European buying returned. It is also said that Canada did not have as much grain for export as foreign traders expected, and the visible supply has decreased sharply over the border. Another source declared that a big line of Iowa and Nebraska elevators has less grain than six weeks ago, and that the farmers have sold so much that they do not find it necessary to sell on declines.

Despite lack of money to back foreign demand, Europe was reported back in the market with heavy buying by Germany, Greece, Italy and the United Kingdom. The size of this business reported, however, caused some skepticism. That there was some recovery is not questioned. This revival of foreign buying favored holders.

**Foreign Grain Movement**  
Closing of shipping at Montreal, scheduled for Friday, turns the foreign grain movement to Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States. Railroads are said to be considering a reduction of approximately 15 cents a bushel on corn to Gulf outlets. This would bring the south into keen competition with Chicago and means that this locality would get very little corn.

At the high spots December wheat recovered 4 1/2 cents from the low point Monday and other grains showed proportionate advances. The gain over last Saturday's high for December wheat, however, was 1 1/2 cents, May 1 cent, and July the same. December corn up 2 cents, May 1 1/2 cents, and July 1 cent. Oats up 1 cent, May 1/2 cent, and July 1/2 cent. December rye down 2 cents and May regained the high of last Saturday after losing 3 cents Monday.

## DIVIDENDS

White Eagle Oil & Refining declared a stock dividend of 25 per cent, payable Dec. 26 to stock of record Dec. 22. The regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the preferred was also declared, payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Dec. 31. The regular quarterly cash dividend of 50 cents is on the capital stock. Stock received as dividend will participate in this cash dividend.

Steam Corporation declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Dominion Iron & Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Revere Company declared the regular quarterly dividends as follows, all payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15: Revere Button Hole Machinery Company, 3 per cent; International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company, 1 per cent; and Revere Folding Machine Company, 1/2 of 1 per cent.

West Point Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 10 to stock of record Dec. 15, and a stock dividend of 25 per cent, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 8.

American Car & Foundry Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 3 per cent on the common and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, both payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Pierce Manufacturing Company of New Bedford is paying today an extra dividend of \$20 per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$5, making \$25 for the year.

New York Lackawanna & Western declared the regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent dividend, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 14.

Shawinigan Water & Power Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 10 to stock of record Dec. 22.

The Great Western Sugar declared a dividend of \$1 a share on the new common stock, and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 15. The dividend on the common stock is the first since July, 1921, when a quarterly distribution of 1 1/2 per cent was made.

The Park Utah Mining Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share, payable Dec. 21 to stock of record Dec. 11.

The American Window Glass Machine Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and 1 1/4 per cent on the common, both payable Jan. 2.

The Southern Colorado Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 20.

The Western Canada Flour Mills declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 2.

The Buffalo General Electric Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 15.

World's Highest  
Grade Refined Oil  
Is \$38,400 a Barrel

Franklin, Pa., Dec. 2  
CRUDE oil which brings \$3 a barrel at the well, now is being refined to a point where the price is increased to \$38,400, the most expensive oil in the world. It is sold by a Franklin refinery, which brings about the transformation for wrist watches. The company never has received an order for an entire barrel.

If the customer happens to be in need of oil for delicate instruments, he can get it for a little less, about \$30,720 a barrel, while oil for ordinary watches can be bought for \$12,500. Not a great deal of these expensive oils is manufactured, as the demand can be filled easily from a barrel, the oil being used ordinarily by drops. The market is the widest world, the product going into almost every civilized country.

BELGIUM DIAMOND  
INDUSTRY FAIRLY  
WELL EMPLOYED

ANTWERP (Special Correspondence)—There are 406 diamond-cutting and polishing establishments in Belgium, with a total of 13,103 mills. As of Oct. 15 there were 7226 mills occupied by polishers. With the cutters, cutters, sawyers, repairers, and polishers, the number of organized diamond workers is about 10,000.

In Antwerp there are altogether 242 establishments, with 8225 mills. Antwerp has about 7000 diamond workers in the different branches. The number of diamond merchants, setters, and brokers are estimated at 3000, so that, in the city and the immediate neighborhood, 10,000 families subsist by the diamond industry. To that number may be added about 4500 diamond workers in Amsterdam at work and at least 2000 out of work.

In Germany every diamond worker is busily employed. In France, there are about 1200 to 1300 at work. Switzerland reckons 30, diamond workers, and in England 200 are working. In all centers the number of idle diamond workers is steadily decreasing. In this respect England alone is an exception, the number of unemployed seeming to be on the increase. It may be added that the reason of this state of things in England must be attributed to the complete shutting down of the Brighton diamond-cutting establishment during the great war, and the workers of which were recruited among the Antwerp diamond cutters who emigrated to England.

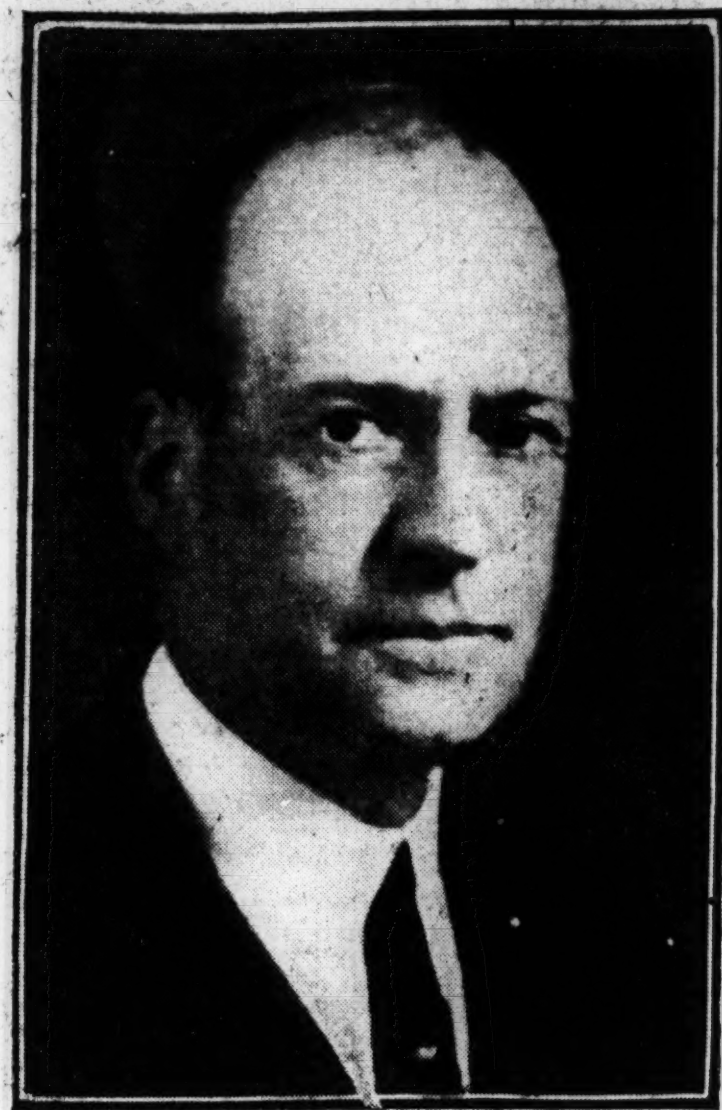
## MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

(Quoted by Curtis &amp; Sanger)

Company	Maturity	Bid	Ask	Yld
Am Trust 6 1/2	Aug. 1, 1923	102 1/2	103 1/4	5.40
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1924	101 1/2	102 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1925	102 1/2	103 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1926	103 1/2	104 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1927	102 1/2	103 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1928	101 1/2	102 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1929	100 1/2	101 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1930	99 1/2	100 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1931	98 1/2	99 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1932	97 1/2	98 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1933	96 1/2	97 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1934	95 1/2	96 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1935	94 1/2	95 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1936	93 1/2	94 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1937	92 1/2	93 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1938	91 1/2	92 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1939	90 1/2	91 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1940	89 1/2	90 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1941	88 1/2	89 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1942	87 1/2	88 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1943	86 1/2	87 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1944	85 1/2	86 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1945	84 1/2	85 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1946	83 1/2	84 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1947	82 1/2	83 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1948	81 1/2	82 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1949	80 1/2	81 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1950	79 1/2	80 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1951	78 1/2	79 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1952	77 1/2	78 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1953	76 1/2	77 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1954	75 1/2	76 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1955	74 1/2	75 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1956	73 1/2	74 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1957	72 1/2	73 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1958	71 1/2	72 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1959	70 1/2	71 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1960	69 1/2	70 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1961	68 1/2	69 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1962	67 1/2	68 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1963	66 1/2	67 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1964	65 1/2	66 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1965	64 1/2	65 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1966	63 1/2	64 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1967	62 1/2	63 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1968	61 1/2	62 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1969	60 1/2	61 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1970	59 1/2	60 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1971	58 1/2	59 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1972	57 1/2	58 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1973	56 1/2	57 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1974	55 1/2	56 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1975	54 1/2	55 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1976	53 1/2	54 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1977	52 1/2	53 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1978	51 1/2	52 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1979	50 1/2	51 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1980	49 1/2	50 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1981	48 1/2	49 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1982	47 1/2	48 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1983	46 1/2	47 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1984	45 1/2	46 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1985	44 1/2	45 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1986	43 1/2	44 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1987	42 1/2	43 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1988	41 1/2	42 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1989	40 1/2	41 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1990	39 1/2	40 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1991	38 1/2	39 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1992	37 1/2	38 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1993	36 1/2	37 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1994	35 1/2	36 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1995	34 1/2	35 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1996	33 1/2	34 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1997	32 1/2	33 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1998	31 1/2	32 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1999	30 1/2	31 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2000	29 1/2	30 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2001	28 1/2	29 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2002	27 1/2	28 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2003	26 1/2	27 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2004	25 1/2	26 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2005	24 1/2	25 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2006	23 1/2	24 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2007	22 1/2	23 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2008	21 1/2	22 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2009	20 1/2	21 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2010	19 1/2	20 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2011	18 1/2	19 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2012	17 1/2	18 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2013	16 1/2	17 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2014	15 1/2	16 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2015	14 1/2	15 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2016	13 1/2	14 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2017	12 1/2	13 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2018	11 1/2	12 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2019	10 1/2	11 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2020	9 1/2	10 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2021	8 1/2	9 1/4	5.30
Am Trust 6 1/2	Jan. 1, 2022	7 1/2	8 1/4	5.30

## Public Utility Earnings

Company	1922	1921
Gross	\$207,870	\$150,921
Expenses	162,224	114,803
Net	45,646	36,118
Surplus	24,779	23,110
12 months:		
Gross	\$1,928,504	\$1,655,370
Expenses	1,434,074	1,196,149
Net	494,429	459,221
Surplus	514,701	432,358
Pfd dividends	148,967	128,746
Balance	365,734	293,612
ADKIN RIVER POWER		
Gross	\$115,822	\$95,070
Expenses	68,153	60,490
Net earnings	47,670	34,580
Surplus	40,060	29,822
12 months:		
Gross	\$1,219,349	\$1,038,136
Expenses	720,887	614,728
Net	498,462	423,408
Surplus	254,952	234,419
Pfd dividends	79,891	68,920
Balance	204,061	184,499
ASHEVILLE POWER & LIGHT		
Gross	\$74,868	\$69,837
Expenses	51,071	45,149
Net	23,797	24,688
Surplus	20,738	22,058
12 months:		
Gross	\$890,769	\$849,340
Expenses	579,383	540,644
Net	311,386	308,696
Surplus	277,995	275,095
Pfd dividends	27,779	27,779
Balance	240,216	237,316
PALMETTO POWER & LIGHT		
Gross	\$47,728	\$49,065
Expenses	38,852	34,151
Net	8,886	14,888
Surplus	4,543	5,187
12 months:		
Gross	\$582,614	\$582,689
Expenses	417,836	410,953
Net	164,778	171,736
Surplus	32,926	36,644
12 months:		
Gross	\$998,295	\$910,825
Expenses	308,270	269,353
Net	246,590	197,047
Gross—12 mos.	11,555,590	11,528,932
Expenses—12 mos.	3,618,024	3,350,750
Net after divs.	1,092,884	1,092,884
ARKANSAS LIGHT & POWER		
Gross	\$101,629	\$89,629
Expenses	40,174	32,181
Net	61,455	57,448
Gross—12 mos.	1,264,670	1,123,869
Expenses—12 mos.	458,861	309,901
Surplus	120,584	22,429



Rodolphe Louis Agassiz

IT MIGHT be said that Rodolphe L. Agassiz, president of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, knows copper "from the ground up." Certainly the success that this man has attained is due, in no small measure, to the fact that he has worked at the mines, and had practical experience in every angle of the business.

A native of Cambridge, Mass., Mr. Agassiz attended the Noble School in Boston, and later entered Harvard, whence he was graduated in 1892 with an A. B. degree.

Rodolphe Agassiz's father was a pioneer in the development of the American copper mining industry, and he naturally wanted his son to follow in his footsteps.

So it was that young Rodolphe, who reached his majority the year he finished college, went at once to the mines in northern Michigan to take a course in the school of experience.

In 1910, Mr. Agassiz was chosen vice-president of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company and its various subsidiaries, and six years later became the president of this great organization.







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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

"Parsifal" Presented in Chicago,  
"Mefistofele" in Philadelphia

Chicago, Nov. 30  
Special Correspondence

WAGNER'S "Parsifal" opened the second week of the Chicago Civic Opera Company. The most remarkable feature of this presentation was the accomplishment of Ettore Panizza, its director, with the orchestra. This admirable conductor apparently did not believe with the majority of his colleagues that the singer is a negligible quantity in Wagnerian music drama and that the orchestra's sound is the only sound that is worth listening to. For once a Wagnerian interpretation was presented that took thought unto the singers on the stage. Where the situation demanded great sonority Mr. Panizza was not afraid to rise to it, but there were innumerable other situations in which the delicacy of the symphonic performance was a delight to the listening ear. The Parsifal of the cast was Forrest Lamont, who accomplished excellent things with the music and the action. There is not much opportunity in the work for the finer qualities of histrionism, but so far as the vocalism was concerned Mr. Lamont was a happy contrast to the Teutonic conception of singing that has made Wagnerian representation in the past a sad and inglorious thing. Miss Cyrena van Gordon, who sang the music of Kundry, was more than merely acceptable and Edouard Cotterell made Gurnemanz for once an interesting figure. Much of the scene with the incantations of Klingsor in the second act had been excellently done, but the disadvantage of the production—what William Beck was a convincing exponent of the magician. Not much can be said in favor of the Amfortas of Mark Oster, whose interpretation of the part was pallid.

"Tosca" was given Nov. 20 with Miss Raisa in the title role and with Mr. Formichi appearing for the first time as Scarpia. The Polish artist made a considerable success with a part in which it is far from easy to win triumphs. The characterization of the police official by Mr. Formichi was well thought out and cleverly achieved on lines of malignity rather than upon those of gentlemanly devilishness. Giulio Crimi was a fair Cavaradossi. Tuesday (Nov. 21) was devoted to a repetition of Rimsky-Korsakov's "Siegfried's Journey," the following evening Mr. Polacco devoted himself to a carefully prepared representation of "The Barber of Seville" which most conductors and the orchestras under them have walked through in a spirit of perfunctory nonchalance. Miss Raisa was a brilliant Leonora, but the chief honors fell to Mme. Louise Homer, who appeared as a guest artist and who made the music of Amos a little masterpiece of art. "Carmen" was repeated for the Thursday performance (Nov. 23), and there were repetitions of "La Bohème" and "L'Amore del Tre Re" for the two representations on Saturday (Nov. 25).

F. B.

## Music News and Reviews

"Shakespeare Program"  
by Chicago Symphony

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—At its concert of Nov. 24-25 the Chicago Symphony Orchestra dedicated its program to the glorification of Shakespeare. For several seasons Mr. Stock has had in mind the presentation of the masterpieces of the great dramatist, and the concert in which the central figure should be a great literary figure. It was inevitable that the experiment should begin with Shakespeare. If the performance did nothing else it served to draw attention to the remarkable circumstance that the great English dramatist has been too much for composers. Where are the innumerable operas that have been composed with Shakespeare's dramas? Oblivion has engulfed nearly all, with the exception of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," for not even the greatness of Verdi's "Falstaff" and "Otello" has saved those operas into the affections of all the world. And all others are unheeded and certainly unsung.

Mr. Stock's program suggested, too, that Shakespeare has not fired the imagination of composers of purely symphonic art. Of the seven works contained in it only the overture to and the nocturne and scherzo from the music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by Mendelssohn, were inspirations of the highest rank. Nicolai's overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" opened the concert. In its performance Mr. Stock and his men proved that a work which ordinarily has been relegated to popular concerts is not necessarily unworthy of the skill and care with which they put into its interpretation. Nicolai's opera is now out of the running, but the overture is well worth while. A beautiful performance was given of Mendelssohn's works—one, indeed, that was worthy of the genius contained in them.

Richard Strauss's tone poem, "Macbeth," closed the first half of the program. Not much is to be said in favor of that music. The German master took "Macbeth" and himself with considerable seriousness, but all the pother in the tone-poem was of little significance. "Much Ado About Nothing" would have been a better Shakespearean title for Strauss's work. Nor was the music in Berlioz's "King Lear" of great worth. It would be difficult to prove that Berlioz as a composer had talent even of the second rank, but in "King Lear" Shakespeare extinguished what little of the sacred fire flickered in his art. There was more effectiveness in the "Queen Mab" scherzo from Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet," but it was concerned more with the French composer handled his theme than with the beauty of the

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30  
Special Correspondence

THE Metropolitan Opera Company began its Philadelphia season with "Mefistofele," with Feodor Chaliapin in the title role. He was monarch of the scene whenever he appeared, from his first emergence out of the cloudland of the Prologue to the deluge of roses and light and song under which he writhes at the last. Extraordinary was his power of satiric invective, uttered not merely in linguistics but with gnarled and snatching fingers, dorsal flexure, and hideous grimaces of saturnine countenance accompanying every motion. In the tremendous rôle the gigantic figure seemed even larger than its true inches—for the imagination of the spectator magnifies it and enhances its malignity. In the scene of the Witches' Sabbath, the stage was crowded with figures eddying round the figure of the devil, where Mefistofele was ensconced like a gargoyles but for all their hurrying, hissing and growling, Chaliapin riveted one's gaze even when mute.

The scenic setting of Boris Anisfeld, with the stage management of Armando Agnini and Samuel Thewman, entered into conspiracy with the principals to sustain the illusion. This was notably the case in the scene with Helen, on the banks of the Greek River, which takes up the story where the Gounod version leaves off, and continues with Faust's philandering unscrupulous in the second half of Goethe's poem. Here the figures, behind their gauze screen, moved about like Andrew Marvell's "green thought in a green shade," as though beneath their poplar trees and the pendulous verdure they were figures in a mural painting. The rôle of Helen was graced by Frances Peralta, a stately and beautiful participant, whose lissome arms in gesture were concordant with her lyric fluency.

Marguerite was assumed by Frances Alda, and after the prison scene, three of the five recitatives were hers. Mme. Alda never knew to give less than her utmost to a rôle and to her audience. She was admirably suited to a part which, except in this scene, does not develop the dramatic significance of Goethe's original as does the Gounod version. Flora Perini was Maria, a never known to give less than her utmost to a rôle and to her audience. She was admirably suited to a part which, except in this scene, does not develop the dramatic significance of Goethe's original as does the Gounod version. Flora Perini was Maria, a never known to give less than her utmost to a rôle and to her audience. She was admirably suited to a part which, except in this scene, does not develop the dramatic significance of Goethe's original as does the Gounod version.

F. L. W.

A joyous, impassioned expression of the subject. The "La Reine de France" symphony of Haydn was placed in juxtaposition to the overture, for contrast. The orchestra played it with charming simplicity. The guileless Haydn was followed by Richard Strauss with his "Death and Transfiguration." Mr. Ganz superbly closed the program with the prelude to "Die Meistersinger."

Early Glazounoff Symphony  
Played in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence)—At the third concert of the Cincinnati Orchestra, Fritz Reiner produced a Glazounoff Symphony—No. 3 in D major—which seems not to have been previously played in this country. It is composed on a Russian idiom, yet written in regular symphonic form. The absence of this composition from the repertoire of American orchestral concerts is surprising. The very fact of regular form from a modern Russian would seem sufficient of itself to have given this early Glazounoff symphony a hearing long since. It is marked by restraint in thematic offerings. In the first Allegro there are two chief and one secondary themes elaborately worked out, even labored a trifle, which renders the movement too long. The Scherzo, which is the second movement, is a masterpiece of orchestral handling. As regular as a metronome, this movement is charged with a glamour of originality of writing and of individual beauty, which sets it in a unique position among modern compositions. The Andante, very suave and melodious, vies with the Scherzo in regularity if not entirely in originality. The Finale is rather obvious, as finales are apt to be, and characterized by much pomp and circumstance from the brass choirs. Whereas during the progress of both Scherzo and Andante the wood winds are delightfully favored, the Finale blares not a little. As a specimen of Glazounoff's early work, during which he professed himself under Brahms' influence, the D major Symphony is interesting, but of itself it is also remarkably fine and fascinating. Mr. Reiner handled the three first movements admirably. During the Finale the determined brass and percussion instruments rather overcame the director's very evident desire for their abatement.

With this symphony was allied Arthur Foote's settings of the Omar Khayyam, stanzas of which the middle couplets still seem the most sympathetic. A concert piece for orchestra and harp as solo instrument completed the program. This morceau from the pen of Gabriel Pierné is agreeable melodiously, sufficiently well written and accomplishes its intention which was to permit the harpist to display the possibilities of his instrument. Joseph Vito of the Cincinnati Orchestra skillfully availed himself of the opportunities afforded him by Pierné.

ABOLISH POETRY RESTRICTIONS  
TOKYO, Nov. 5.—"Mountain Cloud at Dawn" is the subject chosen this year by the Emperor for the annual poetry contest, to be held in January. In the days of the Kyoto Court, only court nobles of poets participated, but now anyone can contribute. The best are read to the Emperor. Verse making has always been one of the national pastimes of the Japanese people. Emperor Meiji used to compose a poem every day, and his consort also left a collection of verses.

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Friday Evening	LA JUIVE (The Jewess)	Halévy
Saturday Matinee	LA JUIVE (The Jewess)	Halévy
Saturday Evening	LA JUIVE (The Jewess)	Halévy
Monday Evening	CHRISTMAS EVE	Tchikowsky
Tuesday Evening	CHRISTMAS EVE	Tchikowsky
Wednesday Matinee	CHRISTMAS EVE	Tchikowsky
Thursday Evening	CHRISTMAS EVE	Tchikowsky
Friday Evening	CHRISTMAS EVE	Tchikowsky
Saturday Matinee	CHRISTMAS EVE	Tchikowsky
Saturday Evening	CHRISTMAS EVE	Tchikowsky

## Recent Acquisitions, Toledo Museum

Toledo, O.  
Special Correspondence

ARTHUR J. SECOR has recently presented to the Toledo Museum of Art three paintings, two of them by important early American masters and the third by Gustave Doré. Early in the year, Mr. Secor gave to the Toledo Museum his splendid collection of 37 paintings by the great French Barbizon, modern Dutch, and American artists. His most recent gift would seem to indicate that it is his intention further to augment the collection now installed in the Arthur J. Secor gallery by the addition of masterpieces worthy of the distinguished assemblage comprised in his original gift.

It is just now, 40 years after his passing, that Gustave Doré, who was known over half the world as caricaturist and illustrator before he was painter, is being appreciated as a painter. The story of his life is simple, for he had little time for anything save his work. Born in 1832, at Strasbourg, in Alsace, the son of a French Government engineer, he accompanied the family to Bourg in 1841. The impressions of his childhood in these two places inspired in him a love of Gothic architecture and mountain scenery which he retained throughout his life.

At the age of fifteen he was engaged to make drawings for the Journal Pour Rire, the humorous magazine to which Daumier and Gavarni, the greatest caricaturists of the age were already contributing. His attention was soon diverted to historical and literary illustration, for which work he is best known. All the while he was busily engaged upon serious painting and sculpture, his works in those fields being much admired in England, but hardly acceptable to the French taste of the time. His painting, "Scottish Highlands," presented to the Toledo Museum, reflects his early study and love of the mountains. In the center is a clear deep pool of mountain water, fed by the cold rivulets trickling down from the bleak, cloud-capped hills above, while amid the rich green verdure of the foreground, the purple heather, famed in Scottish song and story, is a characteristic work of the artist, who is now represented by at least six canvases in American museums.

To Benjamin West is due, probably more than to any other artist, the title of Father of American Painting. Born in 1738, of humble Quaker parents in a little town in Pennsylvania, he rose rapidly to the presidency of the Royal Academy of England, which he was most instrumental in founding. His art has exercised less influence upon that of America than did his personality. Perhaps no artist who had ever lived received more encouragement and assistance from those who were best able to give it than did he. His kindly nature induced him in turn to aid those of his own countrymen who were then flocking to London to study art. Many whose names stand high in the annals of American painting were generously received into his studio, given gratuitous instruction, counsel and advice, and on many occasions financial assistance. Thus his influence was reflected in the works of American painters for a generation or more. Even during West's lifetime the

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## "The Jew of Malta" Revived

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Nov. 14

THE Phoenix Society, London,

opened its new season with a revival of Christopher Marlowe's "Jew of Malta." The cast:

Machavel	Frank Cellier
Barabas	Balliol Holloway
Fernando	Howard Rose
Selim Calymath	Alfred A. Harris
Don Lodowick	Frank Vosper
Don Mathias	Ivan Samson
Ichamome	Austin Trevor
Pilla-borsa	Ernest Theaiger
Abigail	Isabel Jeans
Katharine	Helena Millais
Bellamira	Margaret Yarde
The Abbess	Margaret Carter

Marlow, when "The Jew of Malta"

was produced, about 1558, had already

given to the world two famous plays,

"Tamburlaine" and "Faustus," one be-

ing a study of unbridled craving after

military glory, the other of boundless

desire for learning, both permissible

and forbidden. "The Jew of Malta"

has a similar obsession, a longing for

"infinite riches in a little room," such

as may purchase him sovereign might.

The play, however, is not a great one;

for though it opens with scenes of

much ironic power and some dramatic

strength, the last three acts, for rea-

sons we can only surmise, fall off into

little better than lively, and rather

horrible, tragic buffooneries, such as

would tickle the stage taste of simple

Elizabethan groundlings. Some lesser

playwrights than Marlow probably had

a hand in these.

For the fact is that Marlow was not,

nor would ever have become, a really

great dramatist, in the sense in which

Shakespeare was one; even though

that unhappy brawl in the Deptford

inn had not ended prematurely his

earthly career. He had not the neces-

sary ability to create character that

Shakespeare possessed; nor had he

one-hundredth part of the Avon man's

sweet humanity, and joyous and

abounding sense of humor. Marlow's

principal characters—Tamburlaine and

the rest—are little more than differing

expressions of the poet's own ideal-

istic temperament and longings. It

was, perhaps, circumstance chiefly,

and the great popularity of the theater

of his day, which drew to the service

of the stage one who was less, at

heart, a born dramatist than a very

great subjective poet, of the type of

John Keats, and gifted, just as Keats

was, with a wonderful command of

language.

The acting of this play by the

Phoenix Society was unusually excel-

lent in its execution, but whether

the production was one that Marlow

himself would have wholly approved,

is another matter. Several members

of the company so deliberately, and

so cleverly, burlesqued their parts,

that many of the most serious epi-

sodes of this tragedy were played to

a ripple of merriment, that continued

right to the end of the piece. Balliol

Holloway, alone among the principals,

strove valiantly for tragic effect, giv-

ing us, in the title part, a really splen-

did exhibition of incisive acting, well

spoken, emotional, and full of grim

humor and irony, yet always duly

restrained, and lifted as close to lofti-

ness as the nature of each scene

would allow. His performance will

enhance an already high reputation,

and one that deserves greater recog-

nition than it gets. It is more, the

ragged slave, was finely played, with

fantastic intensity, by Mr. Ernest

Theaiger. Mr. Frank Cellier delivered

the prologue with effective dignity and

precision, and Miss Isabel Jeans, as

Abigail—though suggesting too much

in appearance a young lady who had

stepped straight out of "The Beggar's

Opera"—was altogether charming, and

spoke her lines with commendable

clearness. To Elizabethan students

this was a delightful afternoon.

P. A.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## Pavley and Oukrainsky, Creators of American Ballet

By FELIX BOROWSKI

ONE of the most remarkable developments of American art in recent years has been the growing importance of the ballet, its music and action created by native writers and dancers and mimed by American artists. The writing of music for ballets and pantomimes is not, perhaps, as notable as the ability of indigenous performers to appear in them with imagination and skill. For until recently dancing and the difficult art of pantomime were not among the things which were reckoned as a typically American heritage.

For many years the ballets presented in this country were produced by foreigners. At first it was the Italians and the French, later it was the Russians whose art bewitched the eye. It would seem that now the tables are turned. Two of the most persevering laborers in the field of the dance have been Andreas Pavley and Serge Oukrainsky, who, in addition to training and exploiting a ballet company of their own were for several seasons maitres de ballet for the Chicago Opera Association—that organization which now calls itself the Chicago Civic Opera Company. Both in their own company and in that of the Chicago Opera Association Pavley and Oukrainsky have shown that American dancers are well able to compete with their colleagues overseas. Not only did they demonstrate this to audiences in Chicago, New York, Boston, and many another city of America, but the reputation which the ballet achieved led to an invitation last season in response to which Pavley and Oukrainsky took their company to Mexico, where it played nightly to 3200 people in the Esperanza Iris, the largest theater in Mexico City. Thither they will return again this season, as well as to Havana.

## Pavley's Training

The two masters of the dance are of more than ordinary interest. Andreas Pavley is not a Russian, as many of his audiences—that noun must stand for want of a better one—have believed. He was born in the Dutch East Indies, at Batavia, the capital of Java. His father was a wealthy mine owner of Dutch origin, his mother was a Russian. The future dancer left Java at the age of 7. For two years he lived in Petrograd, then in Holland, where he went to school at The Hague. Pavley began dancing at the age of 13. Dalcroze, the founder of eurythmics, had something to do with the molding of the young artist, for the latter was with him for one and a half years at Geneva. "He is a good teacher if one has talent," said Mr. Pavley, "but his work is mainly rhythmic and does not to any great extent take the technique of dancing into account."

It was Clustine who, more than any other teacher, was responsible for Pavley's progress. With him the dancer remained for six years. Pavley made his debut at Amsterdam in Beethoven's "Prometheus," the whole of



Serge Oukrainsky

which he arranged although he was not more than 17 years of age. That this was a more than ordinarily ambitious effort may be believed when it is stated that there were no fewer than 100 performers in the ballet. Later in London Pavley fell in with the painter, Arild Rosenkrantz, who, having written the scenario of a ballet entitled "The Gate of Life"—the music was arranged from Beethoven's piano sonatas—collaborated with the young Dutch dancer in its production at the Savoy Theater in 1912. When Pavlowa came to America for the first time Pavley came with her as a member of the company.

## A Russian Count

Serge Oukrainsky is one of those romantic figures that novelists write about—or used to write about in earlier days—and that few people meet in daily life. His real name is Orlay de Carve and he is—or was—a Russian count. In the palmy days of Russian autocracy the de Carves were personages rather than persons. They were possessed of much riches and great estates. Both departed from them forever when the Tzar and his power fell before the might of the Russian proletariat. With a living to earn and a remarkable gift for dancing, Oukrainsky came into existence and the Count Orlay de Carve joined his ancestors in the temple of the past. Like his colleague, Andreas Pavley, Oukrainsky had studied in Petrograd with Clustine, but he had received instruction also from Cecchetti. He made his debut in Paris with Trouhounova in d'Indy's "Istar," and, as in the case of Pavley, he came with Pavlowa to America.

In spite of all the pothe that has been made about the Russians and their genius for the dance and pantomime, Pavley and Oukrainsky do not believe that nationality counts for anything. "American dancers," said Pavley, "have as much gift and as much of a

chance to become famous as any of the Russians"—and he brought forth the instances of girls in the Pavley-Oukrainsky ballet to prove his words. As Muscovite art is as much in vogue in the present-day ballet as Italian art was in the opera of half a century ago, the public will not put its faith in the dancing of Jones or Robinson; for which reason the young ladies who have entranced the senses of countless multitudes in Chicago and New York are—as to their names, at least—carefully Russianized before they appear upon the stage. Nevertheless nearly every artist in the Chicago ballet is and has been in the past an American. Miss Ludmilla, who was with the Pavley-Oukrainsky organization for a considerable time and now is with Adolf Bolm in the Civic Opera of Chicago, is really Miss Jean Kaley. Ledova, one of the most gifted of Pavley's company, is Eleanor Aikens and she comes from Kansas



Andreas Pavley

City. Edris Millar, première danseuse of the Pavley-Oukrainsky troupe, is a Chicagoan.

In regard to the male dancer, Mr. Pavley is less encouraging. "The American boy," says he, "is disinclined to stick to the rather rigorous labors of the ballet. In our work we have obtained better results from Russians, Italians and Hungarians. As to the age of our dancers, we do not care to undertake the training of those who are too young, although in the Institute of Ballet in Petrograd they took the students at a very early age. Conditions are different in America. The youngest members of our ballet average about 16 or 17 years of age."

"The foundation of success in the dance must be based upon the acquirement and the maintenance of technique, floor exercises, adagio work, arm work. We put great importance upon facial expression and pantomime. Dancing is much more than the movement of legs and arms. Some dancers have a special talent for pantomime, but hard work is essential whichever branch is taken up."

The Pavley-Oukrainsky method of beginning the practice of a new ballet with their dancers is first to narrate the story of the work. The first impression made upon the members of the ballet is of considerable importance. Later the dancers give their idea of the pantomimic action. According to the character of the story the facial expression and as well as the choreographic action must be studied, and to that end the members of the ballet practice the registration of various emotions.

## A Train of Olloclott

The training of their ballet is only one feature of the work that is done by Pavley and Oukrainsky. The two artists create and mount the works which serve as the medium for the skill of their corps de ballet. "Boudour," whose music was composed by the writer of this article, was, as to its story and action, the work of the two men whose labors are considered in this place. Although the scenery of "Boudour," which was produced by the Chicago Opera Company, was designed by Norman Bel-Geddes of New York, Serge Oukrainsky not only had made previous designs—he is a painter of very considerable talent—but he had also designed the costumes. A costume as well as a painter and dancer, Oukrainsky made himself the sumptuous garment which, with a train several yards in length, he wore as the call in "Boudour," and which evoked gasps of astonishment from the people in the theater who beheld it. The train of this magnificent costume, which appeared to be made of the richest satin, was in reality composed of olloclott.

The preparation of a ballet does not take as long as the complexity of many a choreographic work would seem to imply. "Boudour," which was a highly elaborate stage production, was arranged in two weeks. Grovies' "La Pête à Robinson," produced last season by the Chicago company, was ready in two weeks, too; but Mr. Pavley declares that a Grecian ballet with much posing and pantomime takes ten times the amount of preparation that would be required by a technical ballet such as that by Grovies.

## Music and the Ballet

The makers of ballet scenarios and action do not, it would seem, regard the matter of music from the point of view of the musician. To the average composer it would seem that the ideal ballet has music and action indissolubly merged and that a mimed drama set to music which was not conceived for choreographic purposes at all is an anomaly. Andreas Pavley is not altogether in accord with this view.

"If you are inspired by music," says he, "that music will help you to carry out the idea which it suggests. Music often will suggest action. In the ballet, 'The Gate of Redemption,' I was inspired by Liszt's symphonic poem, 'Les Préludes.' On hearing that work I saw the action quite clearly in my mental eye, but in seeing it I followed, as Liszt did, the poem by Lamartine."

As to the matter of the dance in America, Pavley believes that the art which he and Oukrainsky practice is only just at the beginning of its popularity.

"This is the country of discriminating audiences," he declares. "Pavlowa was an admirable influence for good. She made the audience realize that there was much more than clever pirouetting. Isadora Duncan also helped to lay a sure foundation for the future, inasmuch as she insisted upon better music, more appropriate costumes, a better and a more natural style. The last 10 years have seen a great development in the ballet. A new era is at hand. The other countries will no longer come to the United States to show how ballets should be danced and mimed. It is America that will show."

## Music and the "Wonder Child"

By FULLERTON WALDO

MUCH is appearing in the public prints about a Kansas City wonder child, Marion Talley, aged 15, who went from her home with its praises ringing in her ears and following after. Supported by the encomiums of Galli-Curci and Schumann-Heink, with the kindly intervention of personal friends who had strong faith in her, she descended on New York, the Metropolis of Opera House, and compelled a listening ring of magnates—including Otto Kahn, Gatti-Casazza and the staff of conductors—to admit that her singing showed altogether phenomenal promise. So for three years to come her vocal talent will be cherished and conserved and jealously guarded, and then, it all goes well, she will be introduced to the world.

But the world has been fooled a great many times, and those who emerge victorious from the ordeal of its evaluation are few in number compared with the host of prodigies who, after a brief hour of glamor and lustre, disappear, and are not heard of any more.

When asked to appraise a "wonder child," the critic, though his hope of a real discovery springs eternal, is likely to approach the exhibition of juvenile talent with grave doubts, and a readiness to be disappointed again. The prodigy is never so dreadful as the parents. Father and mother are convinced that the paragon, the nonpareil, is their child. They tell the appraiser they want a candid verdict.

But if, in the midst of his laudation, he seems to intimate that in any particular the performing youngster is not the "re plus ultra" among children—let him beware the emptied vials of maternal and paternal displeasure on his head.

Oppress not the cubs of the stranger, but hail them as sister and brother; for though they be little and fuzzy, it may be the bear is their mother.

One of the most wonderful "wonder children" was Mrs. H. H. A. Beach of Boston. "There are plenty of witnesses to prove that before she was a year old she could sing accurately more than 40 tunes." She did her first piano playing at the age of 4. Then, finding that a piano on which she was playing Beethoven's "Spirit Waltz" was out of tune, she transposed the music half a tone higher. At 6, with no teacher but her mother, Amy Marcy Cheney (as her name was then) played Beethoven's sonatas, waltzes

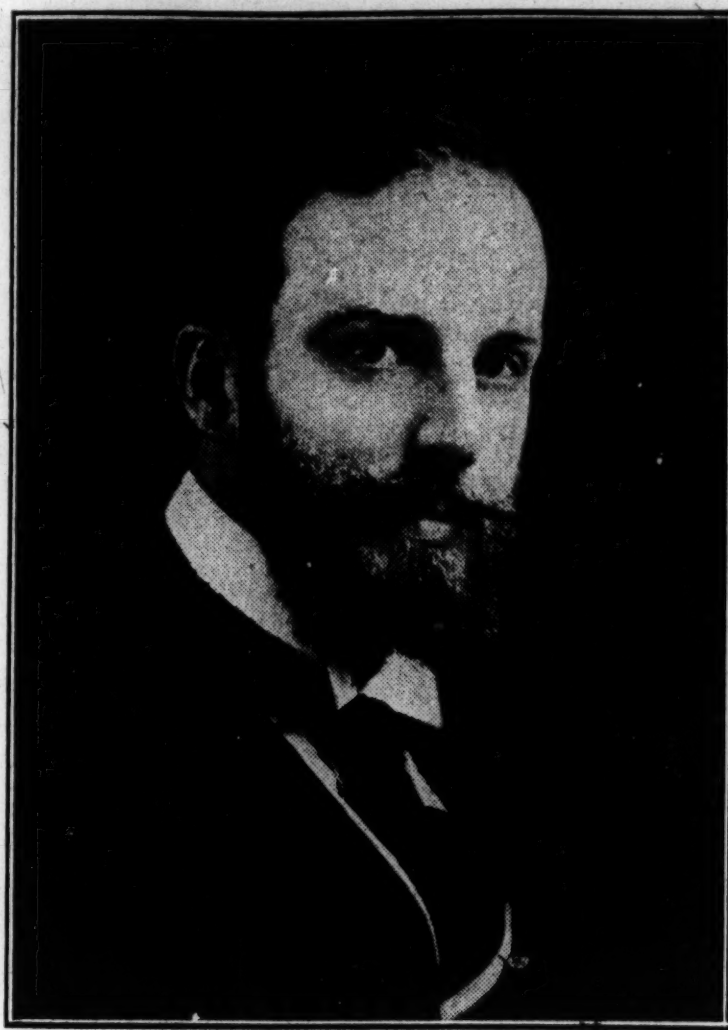
of Chopin, and other works of Handel, Mozart and Schumann. Her creative activity as a composer, her executive capacity as a pianist, and her own danger by a premature efflorescence of her genius. Good sense, in her case, surrounded and guarded the cradle and the nursery, and let her have her childhood, as well as her musical opportunity.

In the case of Josef Hofmann, the development was somewhat less rational and gradual. That is to say, at a crucial time in his childhood he was allowed to play a great deal more than was good for him. He had manifested a marked degree of musical talent at the age of 3; when he was but 5 years old he made his public debut, playing three compositions of his own, a waltz, a mazurka and a nocturne.

But when he was 11 years old, Commodore Elbridge Gerry of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, arranged to keep him under surveillance, and just after his twelfth birthday Mr. Gerry complained to the Mayor of New York that an agreement by which Hofmann was to be allowed four concerts a week was being violated. The boy was given a drastic examination, and as a result he retired from the concert platform for six years. When he returned, in 1894, it was found, to the great satisfaction of all who were interested in his career, that in the long interval his art had gained, rather than lost. Today the pianist, in the prime of life, more than justifies the promise of his radiant morn, and stands, of course, in the very small group of the world's ablest masters of his instrument.

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Louis Graveure

## Louis Graveure Discourses on Status and Uses of Oratorio

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK, Dec. 1. LOUIS GRAVEURE, the baritone, whose activities nowadays are chiefly confined to the recital platform, and Eleanor Painter, his wife, whose career is on the comic opera stage, have been reading together, I found when I called on them at their apartment not long ago, Berthold Litzmann's "Clara Schumann, an Artist's Life." They count themselves, I discovered before I had talked with them long, among Clara Schumann's profound and undisputed admirers. I fancy it must have been in the summer that they did the reading; at any rate, they were keen about the book the day I saw them in their rooms at their hotel on West End Avenue. Mr. Graveure and I were side by side on a luxuriously comfortable sofa, and I was preparing to ask him whether I might hope to hear him again some time in oratorio. For the interpretation he gave here two years ago of the title part in Mendelssohn's "Elijah" struck me so favorably that I have ever since wanted to hear it repeated, or else to hear another part somewhere near, if possible, as good. But I hesitated to proceed in too business-like fashion, since I often find when I go to interview musicians that the things they volunteer to tell me impress me more lastingly than those they say in reply to my sometimes rather matter-of-fact inquiries.

Clara Schumann and History. Mrs. Graveure was across the room from her husband and me, adjusting a decoration on the shade of the piano lamp. How the subject of Clara Schumann happened to come up, I do not recall; but it did, just at the moment when Mrs. Graveure got the strip of trimming completely around the lampshade and exactly joined. I ventured an opinion about Clara Schumann, which I confess was a second-hand one, and said I believed that when history was written and Clara was rated purely on her merits as a pianist, without regard to her position in the nineteenth-century world as Robert Schumann's wife, much of the glamour surrounding her name would disappear. Mrs. Graveure responded to me the man in De Morgan's novel who, expressing himself about Mont Blanc as an object in the Swiss landscape, said the mountain had been overrated. Mr. Graveure also took issue with me. Both of them, in fine, quoting Litzmann's book, proved me wrong.

The problem of the lamp solved and the question of Clara Schumann closed, I went to the original matter of my call and asked Mr. Graveure how about oratorio. Was he done with it, or what?

"For the present," answered he, "you may regard me as practically putting it aside. When you consider how few good baritone rôles are to be found in oratorio, you will realize that the field for me is somewhat narrow. And then, the truth is that in the United States oratorio is not so much sung as it used to be, except in a few large communities; and often even in those places, the casts have not great distinction. So I am devoting myself this season almost wholly to song recitals."

## Oratorio in Britain

"Now you mention the topic, there is scarcely a classic work in the oratorio form that I have not helped to present. But most of my undertakings in that line were in Great Britain, where I got my fundamental training, and in South Africa, where some time ago I made a tour. Schooling in oratorio recitative, to my mind, is of the greatest advantage to a singer. I know of nothing like it for giving mastery of scansion and insuring fluidity of correct stress of words. And where can schooling in that sort of recitative be had so well as in Great Britain? The British people, I may say without much danger of exaggeration, are hundreds of per cent more interested in oratorio than other people. They still perform it marvelously at their county festivals in England."

Mr. Graveure discussed a number of random aspects of his art, both practical and theoretical. Mentioning American audiences, he said that as a rule they find French music puzzling, but that they easily understand Italian music and react most readily of all to German music. From this he argued that the Teutonic idiom comes closer to expressing the temper of Americans than the French. He described the French idiom as having something Oriental about it and as being distinguished for manner. The Russian idiom he spoke of as containing a barbaric element. The German idiom he called the classic and permanent one, and he referred to two present-day German composers, Strauss and Schönberg, as representing that idiom at its best.

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## Quietism Enthroned at Queen's Hall

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

SIR HENRY WOOD arrives at the conductor's desk with a punctuality that must startle the directors of some of our southern railways if they ever visit Queen's Hall. The virtue of instantaneity is one of many efficiencies with which he has incultured the New Queen's Hall Orchestra. Whatever may be alleged of the work of Sir Henry and his players, not even the most brazen critic could sustain a charge of slovenliness. Bowing and phrasing have obviously been carefully marked in every string part, the wood wind and the brass blow each with one breath, so to speak, and even the percussion has its "p's" and "q's" minded for it. Before each concert, with the exception, one supposes, of the organist, the harpist, the double-basses and the tympanist, every player files through Sir Henry's room and undergoes the ordeal of a tuning machine and Sir Henry's extremely critical ear. Even the Queen's Hall organ seems to have more respect for Sir Henry than it displays on other occasions, but Mr. Kiddle may have something to do with that. And the artistic discipline of the orchestra is so admirable that the curiosity of the audience is never intrigued, as the journalists say, by those jeux des mots so often indulged in by players who happen to have the defects of their qualities. But Sir Henry Wood and his artists—they are worthy of that name—set a high standard; and it occasionally the letter overburdens the meaning of a work, there is, as a rule, much more to admire than to grumble at.

## A High Standard

During election times even the most distinguished persons freely indulge a supposed taste for platitudes, so perhaps one may succumb to the temptation of remarking that orchestras, like individuals, sometimes have the defects of their qualities. But Sir Henry Wood and his artists—they are worthy of that name—set a high standard; and it occasionally the letter overburdens the meaning of a work, there is, as a rule, much more to admire than to grumble at.

The program of their latest concert was evidently designed in pursuance of what the politicians, according to their color, describe variously as a policy of "tranquillity," or "standstillism." The "Egmont" overture of Beethoven; Bach's Piano Concerto No. 1, in D minor, which Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony had the misfortune to follow; a suite by Josef Suk entitled "A Fairy Tale" (Op. 18); César Franck's Symphonic Variations for Piano and Orchestra; and the Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde." Even with a few mild dissonances in the Suk Suite it was a thoroughly tranquil afternoon and the audience could practice "sit-stillism" to its heart's desire.

"A Fairy Tale" was first played in Prague 21 years ago and was heard at a Promenade Concert in 1903, so it had scarcely the novelty of the same composer's Symphonic Poem "Asrael," of which a first performance in England had been promised for the present occasion. Perhaps the newer work was less suited to such a sedentary program. Josef Suk is well known in England as a member of

the Bohemian (Tschek) String Quartet. He studied composition with Dvořák and afterward became his son-in-law. Indeed "A Fairy Tale" might almost be called a family affair, for in this early work the composer never fails to pay his father-in-law the compliment of sincerest flattery. He has since written many more important works and has become one of the representative composers of Tschekoslovakia.

The "Italian" Symphony. A reviewer remarked of G. K. Chesterton's recent book on America that it was just the sort of thing the author would have written had he never crossed the Atlantic. The "Italian" Symphony furnished little actual evidence that Mendelssohn ever visited Italy. But on a Queen's Hall program it had almost the charm of novelty, for in these days, like the Schubert "Unfinished," it is mostly left to the amateurs. One must admit that the professionals played what has been happily called a "water color" work with unabashed enjoyment and provided their amateur brethren with an object lesson in lightness and finish.

Miss Myra Hess is not one of those women pianists who strive to emulate the muscular feats of the strong if not silent men of their instrument. To her, the quality of piano tone is more important than its quantity. Her musical artistry is feminine in the best sense and when she plays with orchestra she plays "with" it and not "against" it. Her share of the Bach Concerto was very good indeed and enabled one to enjoy the work as a whole and not merely the part allotted to the piano. Perhaps technically and from the point of view of harmonic rhythm, her Franck did not reach quite so high a level. The audience, however, were enthusiastic and insisted on breaking the tradition of these concerts of "no encores." And that is as it should be when an audience meets a talented yet genuinely modest artist. Nowadays the adjective "modest" is not overworked in its application to concert players.

Wagner brought to a peaceful end an afternoon that must have satisfied even the most violent partisan of musical "tranquillity."

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The Alfoxden fragment (20th Jan., 22nd May, 1798), written when she was twenty-seven, is chiefly notable for its power of interpreting landscape. That was a power which Wordsworth himself possessed in a high degree. There can be no doubt, I think, that they egged each other on, but I myself should find it hard to say which was egger-on and which the egged. This is the first sentence of it: "20th Jan.—The green paths down the hillsides are channels for streams. The young wheat is streaked by silver lines of water running between the ridges, the sheep are gathered together on the slopes. After the wet dark days, the country seems more populous. It peoples itself in the sunbeams."

Here is one of a few days later: "23rd.—Bright sunshine; went out at 3 o'clock. The sea perfectly calm blue, streaked with deeper colour by the clouds, and tongues of points of sand; The crescent moon, Jupiter and Venus. The sound of the sea distinctly heard on the tops of the hills, which we could never hear in summer. We attribute this partly to the bareness of the trees, but chiefly to the absence of the singing birds, the hum of insects, that noiseless noise which lives in the summer air. The villages marked out by beautiful beds of smoke. The turf fading into the mountain road."

She handles words, phrases, like notes or chords of music, and never gets her landscape by direct description. One more picture and I must leave it.

26th.—... Walked to the top of a high hill to see a fortification. Again sat down to feed upon the prospect: a magnificent scene, curiously spread out for even minute inspection, though so extensive that the mind is afraid to calculate its bounds."

Coleridge was with them most days, or they with him. Here is a curious point to note. Dorothy records: "March 7th.—William and I drank tea at Coleridge's. Observed nothing

particularly interesting. . . . One only leaf upon the top of a tree—the sole remaining leaf—danced round and round like a rag blown by the wind. And Coleridge has in Christabel:

The one red leaf, the last of its clan,  
That dances as often as dance it can,  
Hanging so light, and hanging so high,  
On the topmost twig that looks up at  
the sky.

—Maurice Hewlett, in "The Crystal Vase."

portray them with a sympathy that strikes an answering chord and makes the lines re-echo in Italy as we see "the ex-groaning over the deep-driven plough" . . . the sheep and the goats called by zephyr's breezes in joyous summer to the grades and meadows and cool streams . . . the slow little donkey, his sides overlaid with oil or cheap fruits . . . who sweats so wearily and should be spared, for he is Vesta's darling. . . . There is incorporated the tenderness of the Biblical treatment of the sparrow—"Not one of them falls to the ground without His knowledge."—Elizabeth Hazleton Haight, in "Italy Old and New."

## Frost's Readings

Frost's spoken cadences, as heard in his reading a poem of his own, are inseparable from the spirit of the poem itself. Half the poem is the natural fall and rise of a musing and meditative voice. There have been people who read "Birches" with the tonal grandeur of the old tradition and thought they improved upon the harsh bass voice of Frost. They knew little of the indwelling spirit of the poem, the beauty of sheer naturalness and modulation, the demand which the

church, above the banks of the Yevre, he will find the ruin—one great tower, and part of another, surmounting a wide ditch given over now to ivy and weeds. Looking up at that piled masonry, with its battlements and machicolations, the corbels and lines of molding, the chimney-piece thrown open to the winds, the ruined vaulting and grotesque gargoyles, the winding staircase, leading to loop-holed chambers, one realizes that here is a great relic of feudalism. This is none other than the famous Château de Mehun, renowned in all France for its splendor of whiteness, from the days when, Duke John of

## Eternal Verities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HONEST men conduct themselves according to what they believe to be true. The events and the conditions of mortal existence are very generally accepted as representative of reality. Suffering seems inevitably to enter into material experience; and mortals therefore strive to order their living on the theory that they must accomplish all they can before the inevitable gray days come, and that, whether the better or the worse preponderates in experience, either condition is largely, if not altogether, formulated by material law. The heart of the thoughtful is thus saddened by the uncertain prospect; and even the gayest moods hold hidden springs of fear.

It is true that men usually admit, even while believing these material appearances to be actual, that God is omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient, failing for the most part to see that these great spiritual verities logically and necessarily repudiate and nullify all material opposites. Fortunately, however, belief in a thing or a state does not constitute that thing or state a reality; although so long as the mistaken belief remains, the effects of the belief are experienced. Bondage and verity were, however, forever gissocated in the healing words of Jesus the Christ. "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Since Jesus' words and works so uniformly contradicted the common beliefs of material existence, it is obvious that he referred to spiritual facts unseen by the material senses, although these verities must be at hand and available in order to produce an appreciable effect in human experience. Jesus based his teachings, and his practical application of them in daily living, upon the truth of God's omnipotence and the spiritual, real man's likeness to God. It was no new verity that he revealed; he simply showed men how to make the eternal verities applicable to common daily living. Centuries before Jesus' time, the psalmist had recognized the spiritual truth of being and declared of God: "The works of his hands are verity and judgment; all his commandments are sure. They stand fast for ever and ever, and are done in truth and uprightness." Jesus' understanding of this eternal truth has changed the outlook of existence for all who come under its influence.

What, therefore, men accept as verity molds their lives in the likeness of that which they believe to be true. The experience of the ages has shown that suffering inheres in the belief in matter and materiality as real and true. The opposite spiritual understanding must, naturally, produce opposite effects. In "Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 480), "The Bible declares: 'All things were made by Him [the divine Word]; and without Him was not anything made that was made.' How important and how practical it is for men to accept this fact in all its logical deductions is shown in Mrs. Eddy's further statement, in the same paragraph: 'If sin, sickness, and death were understood as nothingness, they would disappear. As vapor melts before the sun, so evil would vanish before the reality of good. One must hide the other. How important, then, to choose good as the reality!'"

The logical effects that follow either the belief that the verities of being are material or the understanding that the eternal verities are spiritual, show that, however persistently mortals may cling to matter, existence is nevertheless essentially mental, and that it is with thought alone that one has to deal. Upon a moment's reflection, anyone can recall any number of illustrations of the fact that thought is the essence of all visible things and of all action. It is not difficult to go a step farther and see that real being must be good, since it is the reflection or emanation of divine Mind. Mrs. Eddy very clearly phrases this fact when she says in Science and Health (p. 327): "Eternal things (verities) are God's thoughts as they exist in the spiritual realm of the real. Temporal things are the thoughts of mortals and are the unreal, being the opposite of the real or the spiritual and eternal."

Christian Science is not a speculative theory concerning the unseen and eternal verities of being. It is demonstrable in every particular. One who wishes to prove the truth of Christian Science proceeds on the perfectly simple rule that the appearing of good, which reflects God, involves the disappearing of evil, or false material belief and its manifestation. One cannot eradicate material disorders or disease if he believes that God knows them, or if he admits that they are material verities. Evil is destroyed by knowing the truth of being and the consequent unreality of matter and its disorders. Christian Science healing is the natural result of establishing in thought the facts of spiritual being. "It is," as Mrs. Eddy declares (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 96), "Christ come to destroy the power of the flesh, it is Truth over error; that understood, gives man ability to rise above the evidence of the senses, take hold of the eternal energies of Truth, and destroy mortal discord with immortal harmony,—the grand verities of being."



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Villa Medici, Florence, From a Painting by Christopher Williams

## Reading the Georgics in Italy

I had expected to find Vergil in Mantua. I had not realized that all through Italy his words would be the perfect expression of the country life that I saw in my walks. Yet he was ever with me. When I climbed Soracte on the rocky path under the strong old olives I remembered.

"Hard lands and unfriendly hills where there is thin clay and a pebbly soil, in fields of low bushes, take delight in Pallas' grove of long-lived olive-trees." . . . As I ate the sweetest of golden grapes on the curving slope below the town of Nemi above Diana's mirror-water, I read:

"A rich soil, fortunate in sweet moisture, abounding in verdure, a level, richly fertile (such as we often look down on in a mountain nook) where from the rocks above the streams run down, bringing fertile earth, such a soil will make strong vines flowing with the wealth of the grape." . . . In the irrigated grain-fields of the Lombard plain, I saw the peasant who "after scattering the seed joins in combat with the soil and levels the hillocks of unfertile sand, then brings to his crops the obedient rivulets."

And when, near every little Tuscan town, I saw the gardens that Italian thrift works out of a tiny plot of land, I thought of the one where Simulus, the rustic worker of a small farm, gathered the various herbs which he poulticed into his famous dish of moretum. I had seen all his store behind many a sheltering fence of osiers and slender reeds, the cabbage and the beet, the lettuce and the pointed radish, the swelling gourds, the red onion and the garlic, and I had seen how such a garden, small in extent but rich in various herbs, made its master lack nothing that a poor man's need demands. Then the flowers! How many times near some bright patch of color I thought of the old Corycian gardener in the Georgics . . . who in his few acres, not rich enough for plough, or flocks, or vines, made white lilies blossom and the slender poppies, roses, and soft hyacinths, and who with his flowers, his fruit-trees and his honey-bees felt himself as rich as princes.

The bees! It is not only Hymettus that still yields his honied wealth! In Italy today where sugar is still scarce and costly, the honey is especially a gift from heaven—

aeris mellis caelestia dona. . . . But always with the olive and the grape-vine, the honey-bee has been part of Italy's wealth. And it was Vergil who once for all the world, centuries before Maeterlinck, wrote the Epic of the Bees. Who can forget his heroic strains of the little folk, their home-making, their communal life, their industry, their valiant fighting, their loyal devotion to their sovereign? Vergil's life of the bees is an epyllion within an epic, immortalizing the glory of the honey-makers.

This gift of throwing a golden aureole about the commonplace Vergil used also for the animals. Not that he canonized them, but his vignettes

## Christopher Williams' Work

WHEN I received an invitation to go and see the work of Mr. Christopher Williams, I thought of his portrait of Mr. Lloyd George in the National Liberal Club—a good portrait but a bad painting. I remembered his various contributions to the Royal Academy. Able enough paintings but just as interesting and just as dull as most Academy landscapes. And then I sighed and said aloud, "A critic's lot is not a happy one."

He put before me painting after painting, quite inoffensive, the usual sort of thing. Then he showed me his early work. Large canvases in the manner first of Leighton and then of Watts. I had nothing to say.

But then he tentatively showed me three or four landscapes in an entirely new manner. These were his very latest works. And I realized in a flash what was happening. Here was an artist, a sincere man making amiable paintings in an able way. A man very experienced in the craft of painting. He has the courage and honesty to forgo the practice of years and launch out in bold experiment. I was witnessing the metamorphosis of a painter. A revolution in an artistic career. I warmed to these few paintings showing signs of a new life, and the face of my host lit with joy at my appreciation. His erstwhile timidity in showing me these efforts gave place to confidence. And then we fell to discussing the great mystery of the modern movement in painting: the problem of conveying form content in color.

Most of Mr. Williams' work is done with the very restricted palette of three colors. This should be interesting enough for in his hands so simple a palette has a wide gamut of color variation. The newest work is only a forecast of the great prospect the painter has opened out for himself and incidentally I was interested because of it being the first time I have been privileged to see the beginnings of the new awakening in a man's work.

His problem is to convey the emotional value of the scene before him, at the same time preserving its representational value sufficiently to maintain interest in the picture. I say "before him," but this is not strictly correct, for the paintings I am speaking of at the moment, one of which, the Garden of the Villa Medici, is illustrated above, were done from memory. This means that so far as objective subject is concerned he presents it after mental saturation, while his own subjectivity asserts itself in the color content he uses to express the form. Mr. Williams has as yet had no "one man show" and it is to be hoped that he may produce more of these fine efforts, sufficient to give a comprehensive survey of what has so happily taken place in his art.

As for me I now know "a critic's lot" can be a happy one when he meets a painter whose future is not in his past but will be the outgrowth of sincere struggle with the huge problems of the present bravely tackled.

poem makes for a deep, almost unmusical voice that falters a little along the path of its dreams and talks whimsically about fences and trees and grass. In it there is a masculine dream that is not in anything else that America has produced. "The Code" cannot be read with a fine melodious voice capable of bringing out of an elaborately tonal lyric a full orchestration. It demands the average man's lack of feminine tender emotion, and yet requires the volume and mass and strong tenderness of a man's emotion once it is started.

Frost reads his poems in the tone of an old farmer on his porch at night, quietly musing on the condition of his pumpkins over on the hill. He gives a little witchy voice to things dumb, to passions neglected, to whims condemned, to nuances of feeling that have seldom been faced or deemed worthy of delineation. Once again the poet takes us away from alabaster clouds and plummy passions, and shows the hidden residuum of beauty in the corn rows. He has taken the cadences of gossip and made poetry of them. One sometimes sees in a given poem a respectful old rustic come to tell with deep tender feeling and mystic awe

himself infuses that rural leisureliness and whimsical humor into the thin bitter lines, as if an idle farmhand, given to meditating with free fancy, unafraid of the jeers of the imaginationless, and possessed of a weakness for speaking his disconcertingly penetrating thoughts to others, should express his naive wonder at certain little and seemingly inconsequential features of everyday rural life, birches bent by snow, ice crackling on a thawing tree. With time and repetition these subtle observations take on a splendor, and become common brothers with the old remote beauty of less colloquial themes. And so the homely beauty gets its due; it is set up, its ever increasing character a perpetually renewed joy. We find again and again the wonder of the commonplace. And yet it is not merely a repetition of the stroke that Wordsworth made—or Crabbe—or Massell—or Gibson. Here it is given a local habitation and a name—New England of Today. And that is a difference—Fred Harrold, in American Poetry Magazine.

Mehun-sur-Yevre

A traveler on the road leading northward from Bourges, the ancient capital of Berry, will see far ahead of him, on the left, an object that is evidently an ancient tower, shining brilliantly white in the summer sun. At intervals, along the straight, gleaming Berriehon way, further glimpses of that building will quicken his curiosity, until, having passed beneath the ancient Tour de l'Horloge, into the Rue Jeanne d'Arc, at Mehun, he will promptly seek out those alluring stones.

Upon the green plateau-terrace, by Berry having spoken the word, it rose to rival in attractions even his sumptuous palace at Bourges.

Of the original building scarcely enough remains to give more than a dim idea of its past magnificence, yet it was magnificent; for this palace, one must remember, was designed at a time when kings and princes were no longer content with the mere safety that four square walls, and solid angle towers, might afford. They asked for beauty, as well as security, in their castles; and here, at Mehun, there was much of both. Perched upon its rocky eminence, above the Yevre, and surrounded by its great moat, the Château was prenable only from the direction of the town. Decorated with ornamental turrets, carved windows, and delicately carved stones and statues; adorned within with furniture that, for beauty of workmanship, has never been excelled; with tapestries, pictures, jewels, and illuminated manuscripts that elix, and illuminated manuscripts that were a delight to the eye, this royal home—when its halls echoed to the tread of armed men, and its corridors were rustling with the swish of ladies' robes; when the dazzling whiteness of its stones was set off by the brilliance of medieval costume; when the fleur-de-lys, above the battlements, flapped in the breeze—must have been a home as perfect, in its kind, as ever sheltered the royal House of France. Little wonder, then, that the heart of Charles VII warmed to that "très bel chasteau," as Froissart called it.

Many a time I have stood there, and watched, while the swallows skimmed twittering across the bubbling water, and about the broken stones, while the breeze bent the reeds by the river bank, tossing the boughs of the poplars, and setting the marginals dancing, golden as kings' crowns, in the flowery garden below. About the ivy on the shoulder of a ruined wall darts an exquisite bird; a copper-hued butterfly hovers over a bloom, that peeps shyly from a cranny; while down there in the meadow, a dappled cow, knee-deep among the buttercups, moos to the wind.

Visions of the castle's fairest tenants come to mind—or Jeanne herself, fretting for battle, and timid, or impatient, among so many splendors; of that pathetic Dame de Beauté, Agnes Sorel, also a worker for her country, working the castle terrace, by Charles' side. Then, suddenly, the dream is dispelled, as I hear, through my reverie, laughter, and the lilt of a song. Two young girls, one a blonde, and the other with long dark hair falling about her shoulders, come carolling down the path before me. A fisherman comes downstream in a punt. Behind its prow the rippling circles widen. The sun sinks purple-gold in the west; over Mehun-sur-Yevre, in a blaze of splendor, the evening shadows fall.

Culture for its own sake, is the worst form of self-indulgence. Culture, as the preparation of self for the service of others, is as the preparation of the plot of ground entrusted to us that it may bear a harvest in which many may rejoice.—A. G. Gardiner.

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## The Word Spoken

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nothing may come of it.  
Like rain on rock spattered.  
Yet that rain, or at least some of it  
May have splashed, may have scattered.  
May have fed one wild bud, and been  
The one drop that mattered.

So your care,—just a word of it  
Sent the heart you thought erring  
In the hope good were heard of it—  
May have wakened him to caring.  
Till his whole life was stirred of it.  
For God's in such sharing.

T. Morris Longstreth.

## The Garden Wakens

I saw it one evening, when the rays of the setting sun lingered on it and caressed it lovingly as it loath to leave a spot so fair—the Garden of Many Blossoms—shrouded in a soft misty light. It was as if a delicately tinted veil had been thrown across the scene, subduing the vivid and glaring colors and adding a softening touch to the green of the foliage.

A warm summer breeze, straying in the tree-tops, was yet too light a thing to break the stillness which pervaded the garden. Even the rose-tinted blossoms of the distant white thorn shrubberies, which were wont to quiver at the slightest puff, were now motionless. The lilies, too, were still—the tall madonna lilies standing stately and erect against ivy-clad walls—their pure, glistening faces turned to the flaming sky.

A white gravel path wandering at random among the flowers, led past a cluster of evening primroses dwelling beneath the shadow of the shrubs their fragrant golden heads almost hidden in the tall grasses. And then past a dazzling mass of oriental poppies, and a bed of lemon-lilies and meadowsweet growing round a quaint rustic bench.

In the tiny rock garden a shallow, tranquil pool lying idly in the middle, was bordered by scarlet pimpernels, and lady's-slippers. Back on the rocks creeping baby's breath trailed its rosy flowerlets about—flowerlets as dainty and delicate as their name.

The little sheet of quiet water, reflecting the brilliant colors of the flowers about it and the equally brilliant hues of the heavens above, trembled, then broke into tiny wavelets as the breeze from the tree-tops descended upon it. It whipped across the tiny pool, and then, as if eager to dispel the stillness of the garden, swept onward over the blossom-laden shrubs.

The lilies swayed rhythmically against the rustling ivy; the poppies and the primroses tossed back and forth; the dainty baby's breath quivered. The breeze had fulfilled its desire—the veiled Garden of Many Blossoms had awakened.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1922

## EDITORIALS

**Troops on the Rhine**

WHILE there may be some doubt in the minds of the unofficial observer—to use the phrase now common in American diplomacy—as to the wisdom of keeping the American troops on the Rhine, there should be general applause for the reason assigned by the Administration for its maintenance of the present force of American soldiers at that strategic point. According to an Associated Press dispatch, evidently authorized, "the White House also said that any move taken now to withdraw our troops would be considered by Europe as a definite policy of backing away from participation in European affairs, an impression which the President does not wish to convey."

It is most gratifying that the Administration should have assumed this attitude. There has been a certain feeling that the refusal of the United States Government to participate in international conferences, except through unofficial observers, was indicative of a certain intention to withdraw from the performance of the plain duties of that Government abroad. Evidently that construction put upon the attitude of the Administration has not been fully justified. A nation that is willing to continue to participate with its troops in the armed occupation of the territory of a defeated enemy certainly ought not to be wholly unwilling to join in the peaceful discussions of methods by which the treaty ending the war can be given more complete effect.

The same dispatch says, "The fact that practically every nation in Europe desires that the few troops still stationed in Europe remain has caused the Administration to consider it necessary to keep them there indefinitely."

This naturally causes the reflection that it is also a fact that not only every nation in Europe, but practically every nation in the world, desires that the United States should participate in the League now functioning at Geneva. This may properly be a matter for serious consideration by the Administration. Surely a nation which is willing to keep a considerable body of troops in a section which today shows menacing prospects of becoming a danger point ought not to be wholly unwilling to take part in any endeavors that might be made by the rest of the nations of the world to avert that danger.

**The Middle West**

SOMEWHERE west of Cleveland, as one journeys from New England toward the Mississippi, the fact is impressed that the railway train has entered, all at once, that vast empire which has come to be known, almost as well in Europe as in America, as the "Middle West." And it is an empire according to almost any standard that may be applied. It is rich in all the great natural resources upon which mankind depends for clothing, food, fuel, and shelter, and in those things which, while perhaps sometimes lacking in picturesqueness and grandeur, attract and hold the eye. To the wayfarer, if that vast section chances to have been his earlier abiding place, it holds a charm and an invitation which may be missed by the casual visitor. In these days, be it known, men and women migrate from west to east quite as much as a matter of course as they once composed a one-way exodus from east to west. It is a strange, and yet a quite natural thing, this mixing of the currents of civilization and progress in the United States. This counter-current from west to east is not an ebb tide. It is the outward manifestation of the development, once central in the east, which has swung back, by the force of its own momentum, from that newer—and some say more virile—civilization in the west, the product, no matter by what analysis it is assayed, of the older culture of the east.

The traveler, as he thinks of all these things, takes account of the miles stretching out before him until the eye seems to discern the foothills of the Rockies far to the west, the Great Lakes and the Canadian border on the north, and an undefined line far to the south. Embraced within these imaginary boundaries is the granary and storehouse of the world. Beneath the surface of the earth are coal and oil; above it grow in profusion the wheat, corn, and cotton which supply many nations besides America. Its rivers are ready to furnish power to turn the wheels of industry and commerce. On every side are schools and colleges, churches and homes. And, best of all, there is noticeable contentment, thrift, and happiness.

There is little wonder that in recent years the great middle west has come to assert itself more insistently and more aggressively in those councils which shape the economic and political policies which concern its people so deeply. Gone is that carelessness which commits to others the privilege of dictating and applying new theories of government. This means more than mere resentment against taxation without representation. It means the assertion of the right of the governed to a part in that government, of those whose welfare has been too often sacrificed upon the altar of political or partisan expediency to have a voice in shaping and directing their vitally important affairs. Who is ready to deny this reasonable demand?

Perhaps it does not always appear that the political expedients which the people of the western states adopt are wisely conceived or worked out. But it is quite apparent that the realization of power which has come to them in recent years makes futile any attempt, no matter how unselfishly it may be undertaken, to exclude them from the final councils, political and industrial, in which their welfare and their claimed prerogatives are dealt with.

It might be worth while for those forces outside of the Government of the United States, which are deeply

**Prohibition and Politics**

interested in securing the enforcement of the prohibition law, to take up with vigor the question of removing from party politics the control of the officials to whom that enforcement is committed. Such partial failure as attaches to the prohibition policy proceeds entirely from inefficient enforcement of the law. That failure is directly traceable to the minor officials intrusted with this duty. It is a matter of common notoriety that the principal prohibition officers, themselves selected by political methods, but in most instances free from suspicion of connivance at violation of the law, are compelled to appoint as deputies men chosen by the so-called "practical" politicians of their districts. This has opened the ranks of the prohibition forces to a host of men, wholly devoid of any sincerity of purpose, apparently readily amenable to corrupt influences, and in some cases under direct suspicion of having secured their appointment by the influence of the very criminal powers the activities of which they are supposed to curb.

It is the firm conviction of those who hold to the belief that national prohibition can and should be enforced that the next federal Congress is controlled by the friends of this policy. The best way to test this belief is by the introduction in that Congress of legislation which shall take the enforcement bureau out of politics and put it under the civil service law. It is entirely apparent that prohibition will never be enforced by its enemies, nor by officials who render a perfunctory respect to the law while trafficking with its foes. The matter is one that should engage the immediate attention of those desirous of ending the great scandal which nationwide evasions of the law have created.

**Wealth, and Respect for Law**

TO ANYONE who comes in contact with what are termed "the American workers," as distinguished from "white-collar" business or professional men, it is manifest that the source of much of the anti-prohibition sentiment that prevails among the former is their resentment against what they say is one law for the rich and another for the poor. They know that in many regions of the United States it is possible for a rich man to get all the intoxicating liquor he wants, though, of course, at exorbitant bootleg prices, while those who formerly consumed the so-called milder kinds of alcoholic beverages are unable to buy them because their greater bulk makes concealment difficult. Whether they are wrong in their desire to continue the use of beverages that are quite generally recognized as distinctly harmful is not the issue. Their complaint is that the failure effectively to enforce the national prohibition law has operated so as to give the wealthier classes a preference that should not, and must not, exist under a democratic form of government.

Apart from the bad example set by those who in discussions of important public issues are often referred to as "the better classes," there is the further question of the probable effects of the attitude taken by rich law-breakers on the problem of law enforcement in general. When striking workers attack imported strikebreakers in defense of what they think is their "job," the rich, and the journals speaking for them, hasten to declare that law and order must be maintained, even though it is necessary to exert the full military powers of state and national governments. The resort to violence is always unjustifiable and deserves the severest condemnation. But with what assurance can the heads of great industries and the owners of vast wealth declaim against law-breaking by the workers, when they themselves are flagrantly breaking the supreme law of the land?

Now it has been discovered, as it may long have been surmised, that Broadway, that thoroughfare with namesakes in many cities but which is in and of New York, was once a trail used by early tribes of American Indians while journeying from lower Manhattan Island to Harlem and thence northward into woods and hills. Canoes, it is conjectured, afforded means of crossing what is now known as East River, thus connecting Long Island and Manhattan. Where King's Bridge now stands there was a shallow ford, probably available at most seasons, and beyond this to the north were vast expanses of forests, and parallel to them the Hudson, then unexplored by any white man.

Historians have endeavored to make it plain that the original Broadway trail was not laid out as a warpath. Why the emphasis is necessary does not appear. Excavations made along its course have disclosed a pathway almost as impervious as the cement and asphalt which have been spread for distances of so many miles just above it.

Nothing is quite so picturesque as the panorama, defined on canvas or delineated in the thought, of the march of civilization. For a century, or perhaps for many centuries, the peoples of the tribes marched back and forth over the trail between the rivers. To them it no doubt seemed that no change had come to them or to their forbears for generations. They believed that things would always be as they then saw them. Even the advent of a few whites did not seem to change the conditions perceptibly. The traders were "assimilated." The Indian had not heard the order to strike his tent and begin his exodus. The whites for a time traveled the trail with those who had traveled it for so long. But gradually the trail became too narrow for both. The Indian was crowded off and finally forbidden to use the path. To him and his people it was tragedy. To the

whites it was regarded as an evidence of progress. To the student of history it is looked upon as the ascendancy of a new civilization. We measure progress only by those standards which we have come to believe are just and accurate. The pathfinder who discovered the Broadway trail connecting the lower reaches of Manhattan with Spuyten Duyvil River and the great north woods remains unhonored and unsung.

**Women and Child Welfare**

IN MINNESOTA, at the next session of the State Legislature, beginning in January, three women, the first to sit as members of the Assembly, will unite their efforts to bring about the passage of laws to promote and safeguard the welfare of children. Their program includes also, quite naturally, legislation designed to protect women in industry, and to insure to women generally greater activity in making and administering the laws. Certainly such an undertaking should enlist the support of all right-thinking people everywhere. The enfranchisement of women means much more than according to them the right to vote at the elections. The chief arguments resorted to by those who for so many years opposed equal suffrage was that women were not able, even if they had the opportunity, to assume the task of constructive legislative or governmental work. The opportunity to disprove this assertion did not exist until after the passage of the enfranchising amendment. It is undeniably true that among those who aided in bringing about the change there has been some anxiety as to how the women would go about it to establish, unquestionably, their fitness for the great work which they were so ready to assume.

But now, it must be admitted, no time has been lost in meeting the issue. The first telling and effective blows are being struck along the lines of constructive activity in which women recognize the greatest need, and along those lines, too, where those who formerly monopolized the right to enact and enforce laws were less alert and responsive. In the United States, either in the commonwealths individually or in the national Congress, or both, the enactment of comprehensive child-welfare laws must be brought about. The need is imperative, vital, and in meeting it all sectional or selfish feeling must be abandoned. Such wise provisions will solve many of the problems which are now presented, and in the solution of which vain pretexts are being proposed. The well-being of the children of America can best be promoted by insuring their freedom from the tread-mill of industry, their emancipation from the sweat-shops, and the assuring to them of equal opportunity.

The Americanization and education of the youths, the boys and girls, is desired, but this process presupposes education and freedom of thought. Possibly the first great task to be undertaken is the Americanization of those responsible for the welfare of the children. In this work the courageous women of the Nation seem ready to lead. This readiness, this ability to see the need and to meet it, is one of the first fruits of equal suffrage.

**Discrimination in Choice of Songs**

SERIOUS songs are the only kind the baritones, Louis Graveure and Reinald Werrenrath, really care to be applauded for, according to intimations which they have lately given out in the course of their travels on the American musical circuit. Light, amusing things apparently do not enlist their enthusiasm. Music of the masters of vocal writing is what the two men, each just now enjoying in his own way high popularity on the concert platform, desire most of all to present. Pieces written in insignificant forms or to unimportant texts they may sing now and then; but they evidently do them by way of accommodation, not by way of preference. Which indicates that artists, fond as they may be of the approval of audiences, and happy as they may be when rewarded with the praise of hand-clapping, have, after all, a feeling of discrimination in the matter.

The attitude of these two baritones is eloquent of a change of business policy or of professional policy, if that sounds better, that they have in late years adopted. For both of them won their first renown as soloists with singing societies, in which capacity they sang music of the first order—oratorios of the Bach and Mendelssohn periods and cantatas of the various modern national schools. Having, after a time, got into a position where they could command independent followings, they took up recital-giving. Wherefore, from singing what was prescribed for them by the committees of choral organizations, they began to sing music of their own choosing. Naturally enough, they included in their programs passages from the oratorio and cantata repertory in which they had secured their original reputation; but inevitably, also, they admitted into their plan of entertainment certain trifles in the sentimental or the humorous line—ballads, catchy tunes and what not. And the bigness of the hit they made was often inversely proportional to the bigness of the music. Going out, that is to say, to the public of the tall grass, they found success, indeed, but they encountered at the same time a taste inferior to that which they were used to.

What, then, are the baritones who have won such command over the hearts of men and women to do? Obviously they cannot refuse to yield to the wishes of their listeners, without incurring the charge of coldness. On the other hand, they can do their best only in the works of the masters, though not necessarily the old masters. Josiah Zuro, who has labored much on the problem of motion-picture orchestras in New York, has said that music can never be brought down to the people, since the moment it is brought down in any way it becomes degraded and ruined. The people, he maintains, must be lifted up to music. And so, doubtless, with those who attend the recitals of Mr. Graveure and Mr. Werrenrath. They, not the singers, must take the initiative in improving affairs. They must come out of the tall grass.

## Editorial Notes

FEW men of his time have so indelibly written the unadorned story of their industry upon the pages of the Congressional Record as did James R. Mann of Illinois. Not much of what he has written or said will be embraced in the texts of school books or in the histories of his time. He was not a spectacular orator. He was a student, a parliamentarian, and an indefatigable worker and deliver, an authority whose counsels were sought, though they were neither persuasive nor always followed. One is inclined to believe that James Mann never inquired by what processes his fellows achieved greatness, as political preferment is sometimes called. Before him, apparently, lay but one absolutely straight course. It was no narrower than he believed it must be to remain straight. His policy, if he indeed can be said to have had a policy, was one of "no compromise." It is a more or less sad commentary that few achieve popular leadership who refuse to surrender their own convictions as to what they believe to be the right.

WHILE the forecast which Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University made in an address in defense of the League of Nations in New Haven, Conn., the other day is possibly unnecessarily gloomy, he made some points which are incontrovertible. He called attention, for example, to the fact that the "association of nations" pledged by the Republican Administration has not materialized, and then he said:

Had we joined the League of Nations, it is, humanly speaking, absolutely certain that the Turks would not now be menacing the peace of the world. . . . Treaties looking toward peace are not in force, and the fact is that four years after the war ceased the United States is without any safeguard to keep the world peace, and in the meantime the clouds of war have been gathering continually.

The world is crying for the assurance of peace; if America could give that assurance to its peoples and will not, surely a day of reckoning may be expected.

ONE of the injustices prevailing all too much in the public service is the custom of recruiting individuals from the outside to head important administrative departments. It has become almost a custom to select appointees from the ranks of the politically faithful, or to name a man of potential political value. In naming William F. Williams as Commissioner of Public Works of Massachusetts, Gov. Channing H. Cox has promoted a man from the department. He has selected one who has had years of experience, stands high in the engineering profession, and has been for fully a generation in the service of the people. Promotion in the public service is a practice that might well be more often applied, both in the best interests of the public and of the men who serve that public.

It is not a matter of wonder that the news that the Sultan of Morocco, acting on the advice of the French Government, had consented to postpone the date for the handing in of tenders for the construction of the Tangier port works, made an excellent impression in political circles in Madrid, as it is practically certain that a serious diplomatic conflict was thereby avoided. Spain was firmly resolved to stand by her recent protest against immediate action, the Government being sure of the unanimous support of public opinion in the matter. The fact that Great Britain's point of view coincided with Spain's is felt in all quarters to be a matter of congratulation, and France's acquiescence is taken as proof of a conciliatory attitude which should render the coming discussion of the whole Tangier question very much easier.

THE American Government could learn one lesson at least from the Turk—that is, if the drastic prohibition law just promulgated in Turkey is enforced. Under this law all alcoholic liquors in the country are to be confiscated or shipped abroad, all persons convicted of manufacturing, importing, or selling spirituous beverages will be fined and jailed, and those found intoxicated will be liable to imprisonment for from three months to two years. Moreover, offenders occupying Government positions will forfeit their offices. It is further announced that there will be no appeal from these decisions. If America would grapple with the problem as effectively, there would not be much more talk of evasion of the law.

DESIRE expressed in a circular sent out by the general education committee of the Wilts County Council, England, "that all children should be taught the objects and procedure of the League of Nations, as set out in the chief articles of the Covenant," must appeal to many with a world-wide vision as being likely to accomplish much good. To help achieve the purpose in view, head teachers are asked to arrange suitable lessons. If such a course results in the students gaining a larger sense of things in general, it might to great advantage be commended to many American organizations.

CONGRATULATIONS to Pancho Villa, erstwhile bandit and now a gentleman farmer in the State of Durango, Mexico, if the report is true that he has refused an offer by an American publishing company of \$50,000 for his memoirs, on the ground that he has no desire to perpetuate the story of his adventures, but rather prefers that his children, now small, hear of their father's exploits as a rancher and benefactor. Presumably, however, there will be no public demand for his memoirs should they ever be written from this latter standpoint.

EVEN though Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch saw fit, in a lecture delivered in Cambridge, Eng., to characterize Shakespeare's wit as cheap, exasperating, and at times merely disgusting, fortunately this will not place the stamp of the world's disapproval on the great bard's humor. Of course he "purveyed" it "for his age," but the wonder is that he kept it as keen, vivacious, and delightful as most of it is.

WHEN a periodical devoted to the screen says of a well-known motion picture artist that "she can emote with fine effect," it really is time to be considering seriously again the question of film censorship.